

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3698. —VOL. CXXXVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

With Supplement: The Latest Photographs
of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. | SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



THE CERBERUS OF THE SOULS: THE GUARDIAN OF THE SPIRITS OF CHINESE PRIESTS.

The idol, which is of great size, was found in Western China, and is supposed to have guarded the souls of the priests from time immemorial.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route.
Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Steam-heated Corridor Train
Dining and Breakfast Cars.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of
Holland alongside the steamers.

IMPROVED SERVICE to BREMEN and HAMBURG.

LONDON to JAPAN in 16 DAYS.

TURBINE STEAMERS. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
and SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.

Via ANTIWERP every Week-day Liverpool St. Station dep. 8.40 p.m.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY and SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.

Via ESBJERG for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by the Danish Royal
Mail Steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen, Mondays,
Thursdays and Saturdays.

Via HAMBURG by the G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and
Saturdays.

Steam-heated Corridor Vestibule Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars every
Week-day from and to York. Through Corridor Carriages from and to Liverpool,
Warrington, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Rugby.

The Trains to Parkston Quay, Harwich, RUN ALONGSIDE THE
STEAMERS, and hand-baggage is taken on board free of charge.

Particulars of the Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool
Street Station, London, E.C.

P. & O. MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to
ALL EASTERN PORTS.

P. & O. SUMMER CRUISES by the new Twin-
screw S.S. "MANTUA," 11,500 tons ("M" Class).
From London—
THE AZORES, &c. Cr. A, May 21 to June 13.
NORWAY Cr. "X," June 17 to July 1.
NORWAY and THE BALTIC Cr. B, July 7 to July 28.
BALTIC and RUSSIA Cr. C, Aug. 6 to Aug. 29.
Fares—A, B, or C, from 20 gns; "X," from 12 gns.

Illustrated Handbooks on application.

P. & O. Offices 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., LONDON.
Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

VIA NEWHAVEN & DIEPPE.

Two Express Services Daily, leaving Victoria (Brighton Rly.) 10.0 a.m. & 8.45 p.m. by
the Cheapest and most Picturesque Route for

PARIS,

Riviera, Pyrenees, and all parts of France,

SWITZERLAND,

ITALY, SPAIN, South Germany, Tyrol, Austria.
Corridor Trains, Turbine Steamers. Through Carriages Dieppe to Lausanne,
Montreux, St. Moritz, Maggiore & Milan.

Week-end Tickets to Paris.

Easter Excursions to Dieppe, Rouen & Paris.

Details of Continental Manager, Brighton Rly., Victoria, S.W.

NORWAY,
NORTH CAPE,
and
CHRISTIANIA.

FOUR SPECIAL
YACHTING CRUISES
by
R.M.S.P. "AVON" (tw. sc. 11073 tons)
from
GRIMSBY and LEITH.
July 1, 16, and 30, and August 13.
Cruises of 13 days and upwards from
£1 a Day.

**R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY,**
London: 18, Moorgate Street, E.C., and 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

NICE. FRENCH RIVIERA.
SEASON 1909-10.

AVIATION MEETINGS.

Battle of Flowers. Costume Balls, etc.

LAWN TENNIS. GOLF.

Race Meetings, March.

Grand Prix, L. 4000.

REGATTAS and AUTOMOBILE MEETINGS.

Through Service from London in 23 hours.

CANARY ISLANDS. — LAS PALMAS.
SANTA CATALINA HOTEL (English). PATRONISED BY H.M. the KING
OF SPAIN. Electric light throughout. Beautiful gardens of about 20 acres facing the
sea. Golf, tennis, billiards. English Church. English physician and trained nurse.
THE CANARY ISLANDS CO. (Limited), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

WELLINGTON HOUSE, Buckingham Gate.—The Ideal
Residential Hotel. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites or Single Rooms for long
or short periods. Magnificent Public Rooms. Recherche Restaurant. Afternoon Teas.
Wedding Receptions. Telephone, Victoria 737. For tariff apply W. M. Neizer, Manager.

GARRICK.—Mr. ARTHUR BOURCHIER.
Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING at 8.15
DAME NATURE MISS ETHEL IRVING.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2.15.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.
EVERY EVENING at 8.15.
THE O'FLYNN. By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO
"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
PAID IN ADVANCE.

INLAND. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.
Six Months, 14s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 15s. 3d.
Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d.
CANADA. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 11s. 6d.
Six Months, 15s. 2d.; or including Christmas Number, 16s. 4d.
Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d.
ELSEWHERE. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2.
Six Months, 19s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, £1 15s.
ABROAD. Three Months, 9s. 9d.; or including Christmas Number, 11s. 3d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand,
in English money; by cheques, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank,
Limited"; or by Post Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office to THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTO-
GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially
those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name
and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the
subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid
for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS.,
for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

EXCEPTIONAL interest attaches to the photographs
of their Majesties the King and Queen, which we
give as a Supplement this week, not only from the
fact that they are the latest portraits of their Majes-
ties, but also on account of the special interest of
the occasion on which they were taken. The King
and Queen gave sittings immediately after the cere-
mony of the Opening of Parliament, their Majesties,
of course, being attired in their full robes of state.
In view of the fact that the new Parliament which
they had just inaugurated will bring to a head the con-
troversy regarding the relation between the two Houses,
and possibly see some changes in the constitution of the
second Chamber, it is of particular interest to note that
the photographs we publish were taken in the House of
Lords. It may well be that on the next occasion when
their Majesties come in state to open Parliament, some
momentous decision will have been arrived at on the
subject of this great constitutional question, the settle-
ment of which may involve reforms in the machinery of
our Government more important than any that have
taken place for centuries. These photographs of the King
and Queen, therefore, taken, as it were, on the threshold
of a new stage in the evolution of British Parliamentary
procedure, may well be regarded as a historic souvenir
of a unique occasion.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE TRIPLE BILL AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

IN between two pieces of Mr. Barrie's, we were
allowed last Tuesday night at the Duke of York's
the piquant experience of seeing performed two scenes
of an unfinished comedy of George Meredith's. "The
Sentimentalists" the fragment is styled, and one of
its sections is a long love-scene in which a young
widow half checks, half leads on a suitor she likes,
but is so fastidious that when a benevolent relative
paves the way for their happiness she shrinks from
such an unromantic conclusion of the courtship. The
women in their crinolines, and the men in costumes to
match, look delightfully picturesque. Miss Fay Davis
as the heroine, Astraea, shows a delicious vein of high
comedy, and has a capital foil in Mr. Dennis Eadie,
who displays his versatility in the part of the mid-
dle-aged good fairy, Homewere. The dialogue has
grace and subtle strokes of wit and beautifully turned
phrases; it aptly contrasts the romanticism and exact-
ing spirit of youth with the patient philosophy of age;
and, of course, there is evident the preciousness of the
Meredith idiom. The hard light of the stage beats,
perhaps, too cruelly on this comedy, written in a
recluse's study. The first of Mr. Barrie's two plays,
"Old Friends," gradually reveals the painful case
of a girl, curiously affectionate to her father, who
has inherited through him the curse of alcoholism,
and he is shown discovering his beloved child's
weakness late at night under most pathetic con-
ditions, and having to listen to straight language
from her mother. Miss Lena Ashwell, as the mother,
obtains in this piece little scope; but both Mr.
Valentine and Miss Dorothy Minto, as father and child,
act with poignant intensity. The other Barrie piece is
in a different key, and here Miss Ashwell gets her
chance. "The Twelve-Pound Look" opens with a
scene in which a new knight rehearses his appear-
ance before royalty, and his wife airs off her pre-
sentation gown. A new typist enters, and in her
Sir Harry recognises an old flame who went rather
suddenly out of his life. He imagines himself to
have been ousted by another man, and, when they
are alone, questions her savagely on the point. But
she, after playing awhile on his retrospective jealousy,
tells him she threw him over because he was too uni-
formly successful and never met with a failure. Miss
Ashwell brings out delightfully the independent spirit
and unconventionality and humour of the typist, and
Mr. Gwenn suggests no less well the man's crass vanity.
Full of fun and sidelights on the feelings of woman
towards man, Mr. Barrie's comedy sent his audience
home in the gayest and most cheerful of tempers.

(Other Playhouse Notes on our "Art and Drama" Page.)

At the Queen's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, the
Princess of Wales received purses in aid of the Girls'
Friendly Society's central fund for lodges and homes
of rest. The Archbishop of Canterbury was on the
platform, and the chair was taken by the Bishop of
London. The total sum raised was £20,754, of which
£19,585 had been contributed by members of the
society. The society, which is under the patronage of
her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales being
Vice-Patron, numbers over 300,000 women and girls.
It maintains seventy-three lodges and homes of rest in
England and Wales, four on the Continent, five in India,
and several in the Colonies. The object of the present
appeal is to start new homes, and provide good, cheap
restaurants, recreation and reading rooms in large
towns. The homes are open to girls of every religious
denomination.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

SEELY.
Fighting the Slave Hunters in
Central Africa. A. J. Swann.
10s. net.
To Abyssinia Through an Un-
known Land. Captain C. H.
Stigand. 10s. net.
The Practice of Oil-Painting and
Drawing. Solomon J. Solomon.
R.A. 6s. net.
CHAPMAN AND HALL.
Through Afro-America. William
Archer. 10s. 6d. net.
CONSTABLE.
Hints for Lovers. Arnold Houltain.
4s. 6d. net.
HUTCHINSON.
The Southerner. Nicholas Worth. 6s.
In the Wake of the Green Banner.
Eugen Paul Meier. 6s.
METHUEN.
Dean Swift. Sophie S. Smith. 10s. 6d.
I Will Maintain. Marjorie Bowen. 6s.
Storm and Treasure. H. C. Bailey.
6s.
GREENING.
Markham of Mohistan. M. T.
Hainsell. 6s.
Leper and Millionaire. Mabel
Chan Tsoom. 6s.
The Millowner. Lester Lurgan. 6s.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"THIS FOR REMEMBRANCE."

A WRITER has said that while enjoyment of the
present is our surest source of happiness, the
faculty of remembrance often sheds a more pleasant,
if subdued, glow on human life. True, it is given to
none of us to enjoy memories of a past wherein was
no guile, disappointment, pain or sorrow, but the
wise recognise that these things are inevitable, and
the tempering of the good and the bad here, as
elsewhere, in our affairs gives us, perhaps, the *via
media* that is safest to tread. The gift of putting
away out of recollection the sadder side of life, with
its past-and-gone ills and evils, is perhaps one to be
desired, but I question whether existence would be really
happier if the shade of memory did not serve to contrast
with its sunshine. Be that as it may, one of the most
fascinating of studies is that dealing with the physical
basis of our remembrance-faculties—with the brain-
machinery that operates here, as in all other acts con-
nected with life's governance. We know little regarding
the intimate work of brain-cells, though nobody doubts
that these wondrous living atoms are the seat of the
action and of the play of the forces that rule our exist-
ence. It is the complexity of that work compared with
the apparent simplicity, relatively speaking, of the
organisms that operate which constitutes the main
difficulty of the psychologist to-day.

It is customary for people to speak of memory as if
it were a specially developed faculty located in some
brain-centre or centres, and operating as a kind of
mental phonograph in repeating the stored-up thoughts
and impressions of our lives. The old phrenologists
would have agreed to this view of things, because, for
them, all the mental faculties, and even emotions, were
believed to be represented on the brain-surface by actual
"organs" indicated as regards their activity and power
by the size and prominence they assumed. Modern
brain-science gives no countenance to this opinion. In
the first place, there is in the brain no demarcation of
centres in any way corresponding with the "organs" of
the old science; and in the second place, emotions and
faculties are complex things, often deeply interwoven
in action, and therefore very unlikely to be repre-
sented by groups of localised brain-cells, the limits
and boundaries whereof cannot be determined by in-
spection of the brain, and still less by a study of the
outside of head or skull. Equally futile is the search
for a special organ of memory to the action of which
we might refer the source of our remembrance, and of
the often marvellous reproduction of the thoughts and
events of years gone by, registered apparently none
the less truly in the brain.

Some physiologists have argued for the memory-
faculty as one common to the living tissues at
large. Disease of transmitted character has been
thus regarded as due to the operation of a
morbid memory on the part of the affected tissues.
Once impressed with the stamp of an ailment, the
cells reproduce in those of the succeeding generation
a physical recollection of the disease. This view has
been superseded by the more circumstantial opinion
that disease-inheritance is a much more circumstantial
thing than a cell-memory. The modification of a tissue
by disease is a real thing, and such alteration is handed
on, not vaguely, but in all its actuality as a material
phase. There are reasons for assuming that, in respect
of our ordinary recollective faculties, some material
impression on brain-cells must represent the memory-
basis. How such a change or action can be effected
passes our comprehension, but it is safe to suppose that
without some definite registration of impressions in the
brain-cells, there could be no possibility of their repro-
duction at all.

We are here in the land of conjecture, but it
is always permissible to theorise, provided facts are
strictly kept in view. Research discloses no special
memory-organ in the brain, and it would seem that
we must either locate the function of remembrance
among those intellectual acts which are discharged
by the highest brain-centres, or must assume that
each group of brain-cells exerts a memory for
its own affairs, or, indeed, that each of our mil-
lions of brain-cells exercises a memory of its own.
When the memory fades away in old people, or
when it is destroyed by disease, we do not find that
any one special part of the brain is found to be
affected. You may find memory abolished in many
different brain-disorders, and it may be also that,
while recollection weakens for one series of events, it
remains strong for others. Old people babble about
the past mostly; their interest in present affairs is
often entirely absent. Can we assume that with brain-
decline the cells, active in early and middle life, have
ceased to function; and that cells latent, but charged
with the memories of early days, again come to the
front? Again a mere hypothesis, but a somewhat
interesting and not necessarily impossible view.

I incline to the belief that memory is a faculty widely
diffused among brain-cells, and that each group of cells
deals with its own special recollections. If muscles, for
example, have to move in obedience to stimuli, it might
be assumed they do so because they possess a memory
of their work, and this view might explain why many
actions occur without consciousness necessarily inter-
vening. What is the "instinct" of animals save in-
herited memory, which must involve the action of brain-
cells of very varied and different kinds? Unconscious
memory—by the way, are not many recollections re-
produced outside the domain of will?—is another
phase of life which seems to argue for the independent
operation of groups of brain-cells, each charged with
its own mission in the great collective work of ruling
our lives. Every cell may therefore exercise its
own memory-power, and the infinite variety of our
recollections depends on the cells which say "This
for remembrance."
ANDREW WILSON.

THE MOMENTOUS MONDAY: MR. ASQUITH MAKES HIS STATEMENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE



THE EAGERLY EXPECTED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME: SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday last Mr. Asquith moved that up to and including the 24th of March, Government business should have precedence at every sitting. He further proposed that on the 24th the House should adjourn until the 29th. He continued: "Immediately on its re-assembly . . . we shall present our proposals with regard to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament and present them in the first instance, as I have already intimated, in the form of resolutions." Extraordinary interest was taken in the proceedings.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HEAR that an attack is being made by some of the French critics upon "Chantecler" and the Rostand reputation generally—an attack taking the form of a charge of "mere rhetoric" and a protest against extravagant and even insolent puns. That some such hostile impression might exist in England I could well understand. To begin with the simplest reason, the little I have happened to see in the way of English translation of Rostand has been laughably inadequate. I even remember seeing a version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in which the last line of the Ballade of the Duel was translated quite literally. As everybody knows, each verse of that impromptu poem ends with the line "A la fin de l'envoi je touche"—that is, "I hit you at the end of the *envoi*," or last verse. Obviously, it should be roughly rendered "I hit you when the ballad ends" or "And at the ballad's end the blow," or anything of that kind. In this learned translation, Cyrano was made to say at the end of every stanza, "And at the envoy's end I touch." Not one person in ten in an English theatre would know that "touch" is a French technical term for a hit in fencing. Not one person in twenty would know that the *envoi* is the ritual last verse of an old French ballade. If therefore Cyrano said "At the envoy's end I touch," it is impossible to conceive what an English crowd would think he meant. I can only suppose they would associate it with tickling the nose of an ambassador.

But, of course, this verbal mistranslation is only the emblem of a much deeper sort of misunderstanding. It is no disgrace to an intelligent Englishman of a certain type that he cannot care for Rostand's military brilliancy; just as it would be no disgrace to a classically minded Frenchman that he could see nothing beautiful in the tangled forest of Browning. There is an English temper to which the violence of French satire seems merely vulgar, while the rigidity of French rhetoric seems merely stiff and thin. Such a type of Englishman would be annoyed both ways by a Rostand drama. The nose of Cyrano de Bergerac seems to him as gross as the nose of Ally Sloper. The rhetoric of Cyrano de Bergerac seems to him as artificial as that of Bombastes Furioso. The two spiritual roots of difference lie in two French qualities which the English scarcely possess at all: first the power of feeling that hatred is something holy; and second the power, not merely of laughing at oneself, but of laughing unmercifully. Our English idea of a hero is built upon the sailor, the accessible and open-hearted fellow, who kills everybody with the kindest feelings. Our hero is Nelson or Harry V.—I mean the genial and magnanimous Henry V. of Shakespeare, not the morbid and cruel Henry V. of history. Nelson wears his heart on his sleeve, as he wears his Orders on his coat. Shakespeare's King Henry broods over his beloved subjects, and seeks to give them (in a splendid line) "a little touch of Harry in the night." But

Cyrano, though he fills the stage, is by no means a universal gentleman. Cyrano, though he lives and dies for love, is by no means, in the general sense, a loving or a lovable character. It is his vice, he says, to wish everybody to hate him. He compares love to the loose Vandyck collars that are coming into fashion, and hatred to the stiff Elizabethan ruff which he still retains; it is uncomfortable, but it holds a man's head up: "La Haine est un carcan, mais c'est une auréole." To be a bitter and exact critic of society, to lash the age, to demand that acting, writing, fencing should reach a severe standard, to wage a lonely war on stupidity—this is a French idea: it is the idea of Rostand's Cyrano, just as it is the idea of Molière's Misanthrope. It is hard for an Englishman (at least, it is hard for me) heartily to like this idealistic cruelty. It is hard for us to imagine scorn as

It had the same heroic impossibility as that great Spanish legend in which two knights led out the corpse of the Cid on horseback and all the armies of the Moors fled before it. But it was most French of all, after exhibiting these towering heroes, suddenly to exhibit them again as clucking fowls in a farmyard and a cock crowing on a dunghill. First, Cyrano's "panache," his high, unbroken feather, brushes the stars; next, it is only the feather of a chicken waddling about a yard. First, Napoleon's trumpet is like the trumpet of the Resurrection, calling to the quick and the dead; next, it is only cock-a-doodle-do from the ragged hero of a hundred cock-fights.

Precisely because Rostand, a romantic and patriotic Frenchman, laughs at the omnipotence of the Gallic cock, many foreigners are enabled to laugh at it who

by no means laugh at equally foolish things of their own. The phrase, for instance, that the sun never sets on the British Empire, is quite as intrinsically ludicrous as the idea that the sun cannot rise without the Gallic cock. That measureless, unthinkable furnace which flings its remoter firelight over such star-dust as our earth, and many like it, is not much more insulted by one idea than by the other. There is mockery in the notion that those awful ancestral fires are encouraged when they hear the cock; there is surely equal mockery in the suggestion that they are discouraged if they do not see the Union Jack. But the difference is that no patriotic English poet will write a romantic drama to point out the cosmic comicality of supposing that the distant and fiery star needs, for its comfort, a little touch of John Bull in the night. But it is French satire that always scores off French heroism; it is the same nation in the two moods; sometimes, as in Rostand's case, it is even the same individual. France has claimed, not without reason, to be the

Roman Eagle; she has claimed the eagle and earned it. But she has always gone back of herself to the admission that she is not the eagle, but the cock.

I had intended in this article to deal with the French criticisms of Rostand, and I find I have dealt only with the English. Making the sun rise when you choose seems to me but a faint expression of the difficulty of making a newspaper article go where you want it to. Upon the two specific points of rhetoric and punning I have only space for admonitions which may sound the more sincere for being necessarily brief. The first is this: when people talk about "mere rhetoric" as if it were something artificial, ask them why there always has been rhetoric at very real moments of politics, why there has always been rhetoric when there were bullets and blood. And when people complain of puns, ask why the age of Shakespeare was the age of punning, and also why our one piercing poem of poverty, our one unbearable poem, "The Song of the Shirt," is full of verbal quips.



Photo. Topical.

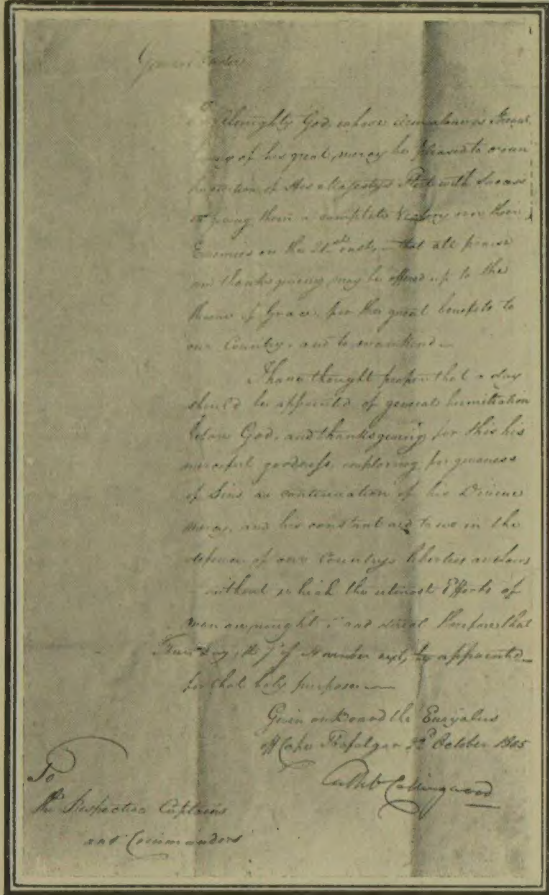
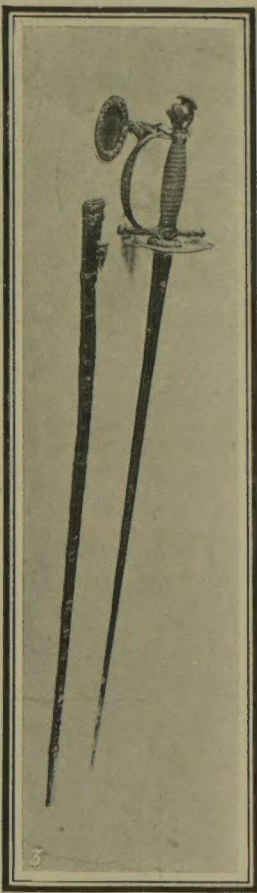
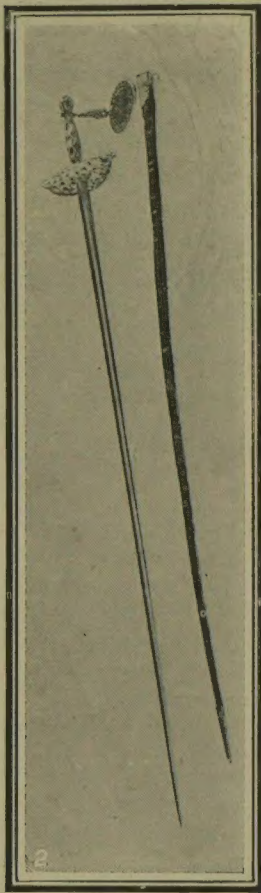
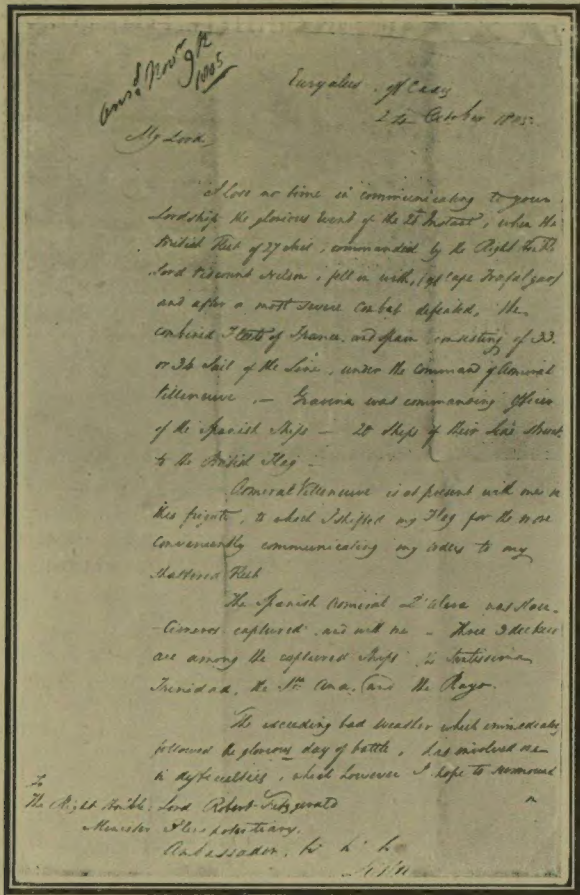
"THE PRECIOUS KING" WHO HAS BEEN DEPOSED BY CHINA: THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET.

The Dalai Lama, who has been deposed by the Chinese Government, and has fled from Lassa, bears the title of Gyalpo Rinpoche, or "the Precious King." Since his previous flight from Lassa after the Younghusband occupation in 1904, he has been in exile, but about three months ago he returned with authority from Peking to resume his former position. He soon quarrelled, however, with the Chinese Amban, or resident administrator. The Amban entered Lassa with his troops, and defeated the "Golden Soldiers" of the Dalai Lama, who fled from his palace, and, pursued by the Chinese, made for the Indian frontier. He reached Darjeeling on Tuesday, and it is possible that he may go to Peking to lay his grievances before the Chinese Government. The above photograph was taken during the great Peking-Paris motor-race in 1907.

something fruitful and even festive: to behold that bitter tree bearing lovely blossoms and delightful fruit. It is hard for us to realise a pageant of blazing wit and romantic activity all produced by such stiff anger as has produced an anchorite or a suicide. It is as if all the gay Athenian comedies had been written by Timon of Athens. But though this sentiment of sacred hate is not easy to us, that is no reason why we should not do justice to it. And France may fairly claim that much philanthropy has been founded by the Misanthrope.

The other un-English quality is best represented in "Chantecler" itself. The Englishman can laugh at himself, but the Frenchman can sneer at himself, can laugh at himself till himself gets quite cross. It was very French to parade the fierce satiric poet Cyrano, the very romance of unpopularity, defying human society and taunting death. It was very French to devote a whole tragedy (as in "L'Aiglon") to the mere memory of Napoleon, the mere size of his shadow.

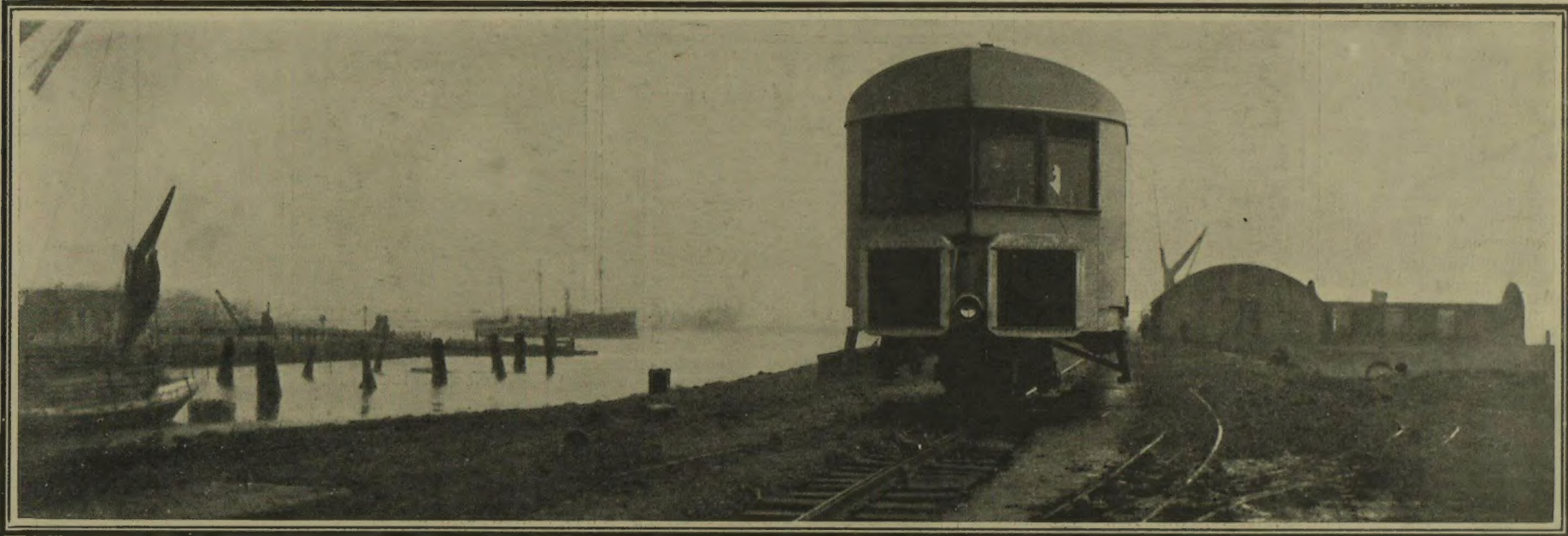
HISTORY MADE AND MAKING: A CENTENARY AND AN EXPERIMENT.



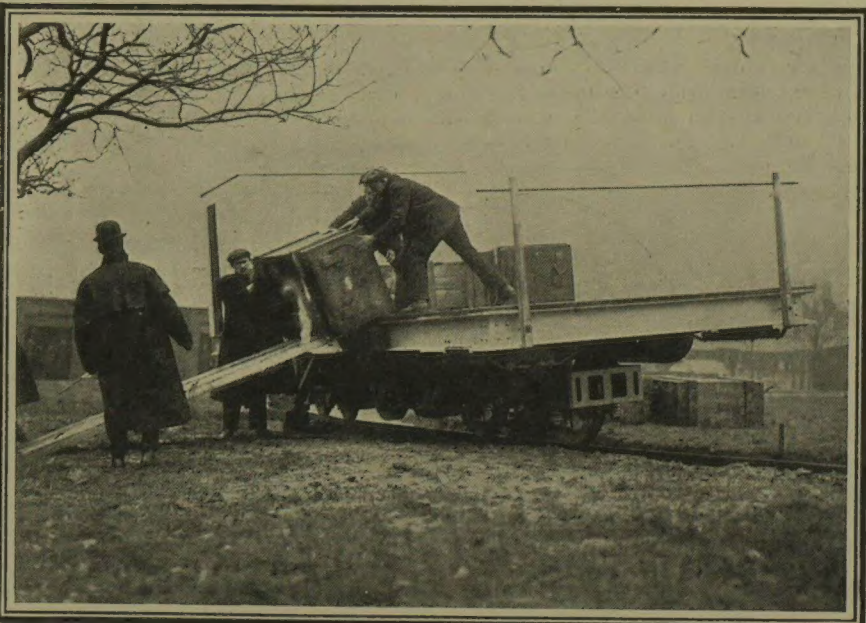
1. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICTORY OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR: COLLINGWOOD'S LETTER TO LORD ROBERT FITZGERALD. 2. SURRENDERED TO COLLINGWOOD: THE SWORD OF ADMIRAL VILLENEUVE, COMMANDER OF THE ENEMY AT TRAFALGAR. 3. SURRENDERED ABOARD ITS OWNER'S FLAG-SHIP: THE SWORD OF ADMIRAL CISNEROS, TAKEN PRISONER AT TRAFALGAR. 4. WRITTEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR: COLLINGWOOD'S LETTER ORDERING A GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

THE SERVICE IN MEMORY OF THE ADMIRAL WHO SUCCEEDED TO THE COMMAND AFTER THE DEATH OF NELSON AT TRAFALGAR: THE COLLINGWOOD CENTENARY.

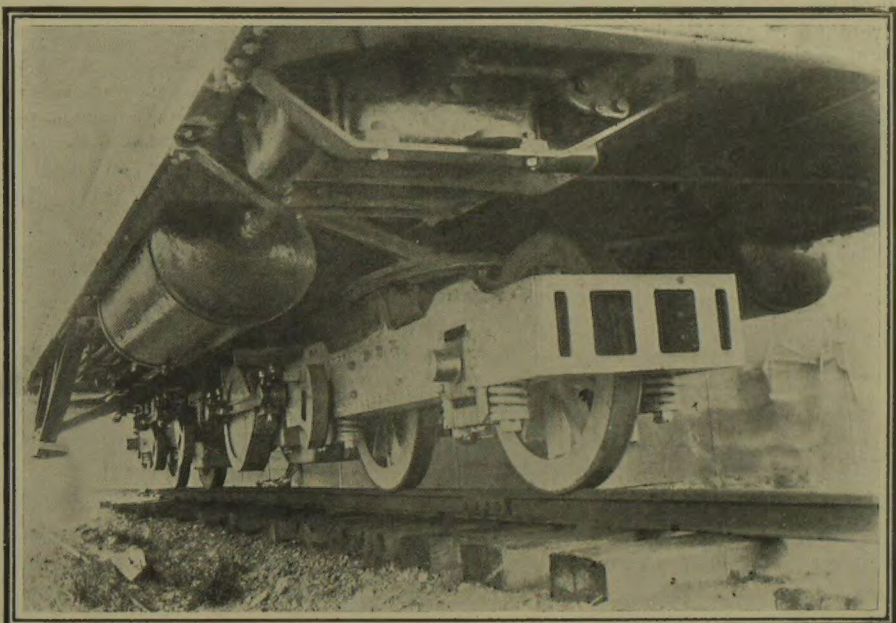
A service in memory of Collingwood is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday next (the 7th), and a number of distinguished Naval men have intimated their intention of being present. Collingwood died at sea on March 7, one hundred years ago, five years after he had been created a Peer. At the battle of Trafalgar he was second in command, and on Nelson's death in that action succeeded to the chief command.



TRAVELLING AT CONSIDERABLE SPEED ON ITS SINGLE LINE: THE BRENNAN GYROSCOPIC MONO-RAIL CAR UNDERGOING TESTS.



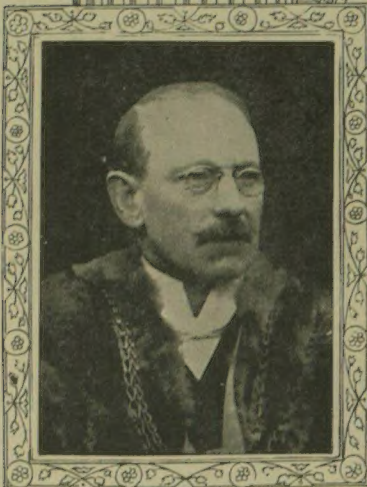
THE CARRIAGE AT REST, LEANING TO ONE SIDE, AND YET REMAINING ON THE LINE: UNLOADING CASES FROM THE GYROSCOPIC CAR.



THE CAR'S SINGLE SET OF WHEELS: THE UNDERNEATH PART OF THE GYROSCOPIC MONO-RAIL CARRIAGE.

THE SPEED TESTS OF THE TRAIN THAT RUNS ON ONE RAIL: THE BRENNAN GYROSCOPIC CAR AT GILLINGHAM.

That remarkable invention, the Brennan mono-rail, which it is perhaps superfluous to say to-day is kept upright on a single rail by an adaptation of the gyroscope, two wheels revolving in opposite directions in a vacuum, underwent yet another series of successful and important tests at Gillingham the other day, a 22-ton car being driven at a considerable speed over the track, which is circular for 220 yards and straight for 440 yards. It was particularly curious to see the car made to lean over to one side, that freight might be unloaded, and yet remain on its rail.



MR. MICHAEL DOYLE,
The New Lord Mayor of Dublin.

repute which appeared to attach to the Dublin Council in Great Britain," and drew a somewhat sarcastic comparison between that Council and some public bodies in this country. He remarked that there had never yet been any members of the Dublin Corporation placed in the dock charged with conspiracy, and combining together for their own personal benefit to the disadvantage of the ratepayers.

Through the approaching retirement of Sir Edward Seymour under the age-limit, a vacancy has been caused in the list of Admirals of the Fleet, which has been filled by the appointment of Sir Arthur Fanshawe, who has been Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth since 1908. Sir Arthur will also celebrate his professional jubilee this year, for he entered the Navy in 1860, at the age of thirteen. In 1899 he became Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, and two years later Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station. In 1906 he was appointed President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Sir Edward Seymour entered the Navy in 1852, and has seen much active service. During the Crimean War he was present at the bombardment of Odessa and at Sebastopol. He also took part in the China War, and was present at the capture of Canton in 1857 and the taking of the Peiho Forts. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he commanded H.M.S. *Iris*. In 1900, as Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, he led the allied expedition against the Chinese. He was made Admiral of the Fleet in 1905.

Mr. Percy C. Simmons has probably had his fill of electioneering of late. At the General Election he opposed Mr. Wedgwood Benn in St. George's-in-the-East, being defeated by 434 votes. At the bye-election caused by Mr. Benn's appointment last week as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he again stood as the Unionist candidate, and was again defeated, by 509. He has also been occupied as Municipal Reform candidate for St. George's-in-the-East for the London County Council, thus having two separate elections to contest at one and the same time. On Saturday Mr. Simmons was the victim of a cowardly attack by a man who, pretending to shake hands with him in a crowd, cut his thumb with a knife and made off.

Adventurous beyond the dreams of fiction has been the recent career of Kaid Belton, the young English officer who, at the age of twenty-six, became Commander-in-Chief to Mulai Hafid, helped him to win the throne of Morocco, and, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, fought several victorious campaigns



KAID BELTON,
"The King-Maker"—formerly Mulai
Hafid's English Commander-in-Chief.

against the new Sultan's enemies. Kaid Belton, who has been nicknamed "the King-Maker," was only nineteen when he got his commission in South Africa for gallantry

MR. PERCY
C. SIMMONS.

Defeated by Mr.
Benn at the bye-
election in St.
George's-in-the-East.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

Personal Notes. At a recent meeting of the Dublin Corporation, Councillor Michael Doyle was inaugurated as Lord Mayor of the city, having for the past twelve months been High Sheriff. In his speech he alluded to "the

in the field. He received his Captaincy in Somaliland, and entered Mulai Hafid's service in 1908. He is now in London preparing for publication a book describing his experiences, which should make interesting reading.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt junior (the ex-President's eldest son) and his fiancée, Miss Eleanor Alexander,

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



LIEUT.-COL.
J. E. B. SEELY,
D.S.O.,

Defeated at Liverpool,
and now Candidate
for Ilkeston.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

junior is at present gaining business experience in a carpet factory at Connecticut. He is very democratic in his ideas, and boasts of the fact that in the factory he has been treated in just the same way as any other beginner.

Ilkeston offers better chances to Colonel Seely than did the Abercromby Division of Liverpool, where he was defeated at the General Election by Colonel Chaloner. At Ilkeston Sir Walter Foster, who has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, had a majority of 4200. The polling at the bye-election has been fixed to take place on Monday (March 7). Colonel Seely was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1908. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War, and he holds a gold medal from the French Government for saving life at sea.

Much interest was aroused last November by the election to the Mayoralty of Kingston-on-Thames of Alderman George Clarke, who was for twenty-six years a member of the Metropolitan Police. He had previously, in 1859, served in the police-force of Devonport. He retired in 1888 and settled at Kingston, where he took an active part in local affairs, and was elected to the Town Council eighteen years ago.

To fill the vacancy on the Charity Commission caused by the appointment of Mr. E. J. Soares as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Peter Allen, M.P., has been selected. He is a barrister and a newspaper-proprietor, and has sat as a Liberal for Stroud since 1900, his opponent at the General Election being Mr. A. W. Clifford, whom he defeated by 323 votes. Mr. Allen has travelled in Russia, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

It is a peculiarity of the office of Paymaster-General that, while he pays others, he does not pay himself, the post being honorary. The new Paymaster, the Hon. Ivor Guest, has just been raised to the Peerage, thus obtaining in his own right a dignity to which, as the eldest son and heir of Lord Wimborne, he would in the ordinary course of nature have succeeded. After serving in South Africa, the new Peer was in 1900 elected as a Unionist for Plymouth, but afterwards crossed the floor of the House. He has shared with his wife (a daughter of Lord Ebury) much of the task of dispensing Liberal hospitality in recent years, and they held the official reception at Wimborne House on the eve of the opening of Parliament last week.

It was indeed a heroic action for which Seaman Thomas Bouttell, of H.M.S. *Glory*, recently received from the Prince of Wales the Royal Humane Society's Stanhope gold medal, awarded for the bravest deed of the year. The occasion was the terrible fire which destroyed the steamer *Sardinia* at Malta in November 1908. A pinnacle from the *Glory* was

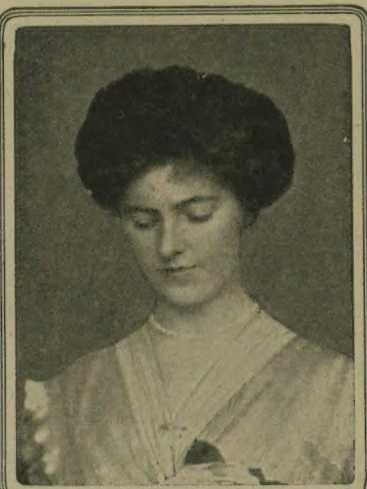


Photo. G. G. Bain.

MISS ELEANOR B. ALEXANDER,
Engaged to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt junior.

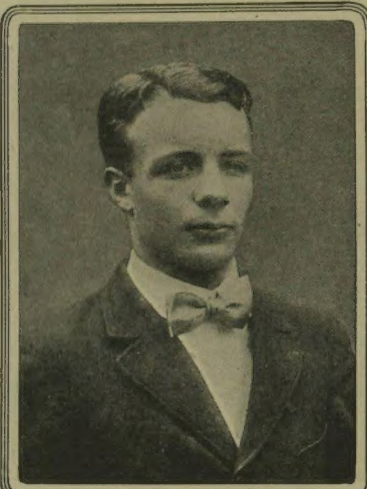


Photo. G. G. Bain.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JUNIOR,
Engaged to Miss Eleanor B. Alexander.

daughter of Mrs. Henry Alexander, of New York, are aged twenty-two and twenty-one respectively, and they have known each other since childhood. The wedding will not take place until Mr. Roosevelt's



Photo. Russell.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR D. FANSHAWE,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,

Promoted to the Rank of Admiral of the Fleet.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

ADMIRAL-OF-THE-FLEET SIR EDWARD
H. SEYMOUR, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.,
Who is Retiring on April 30.

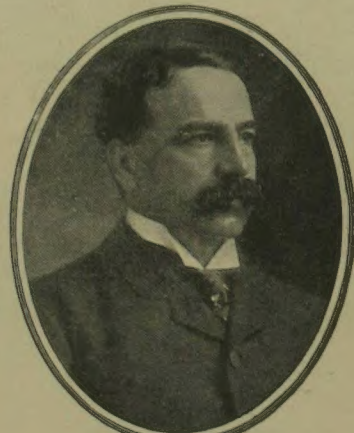


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. CHARLES P. ALLEN, M.P.,
Who has been Appointed a Charity
Commissioner.



Photo. Lafayette.

THE HON. IVOR GUEST,
The New Paymaster-General, who has been
Raised to the Peerage.

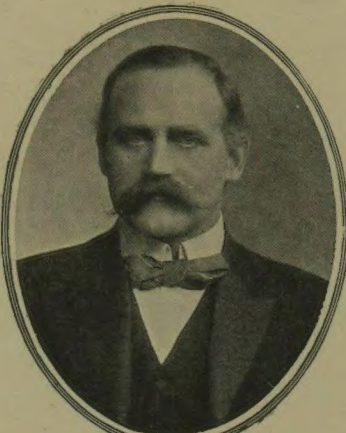


Photo. D'Arcy.

SIR THOMAS MYLES, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Appointed Honorary Surgeon to the
King in Ireland.

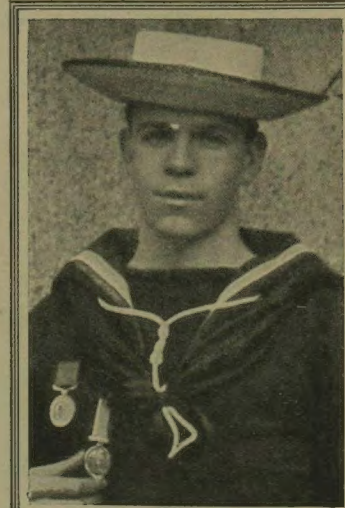


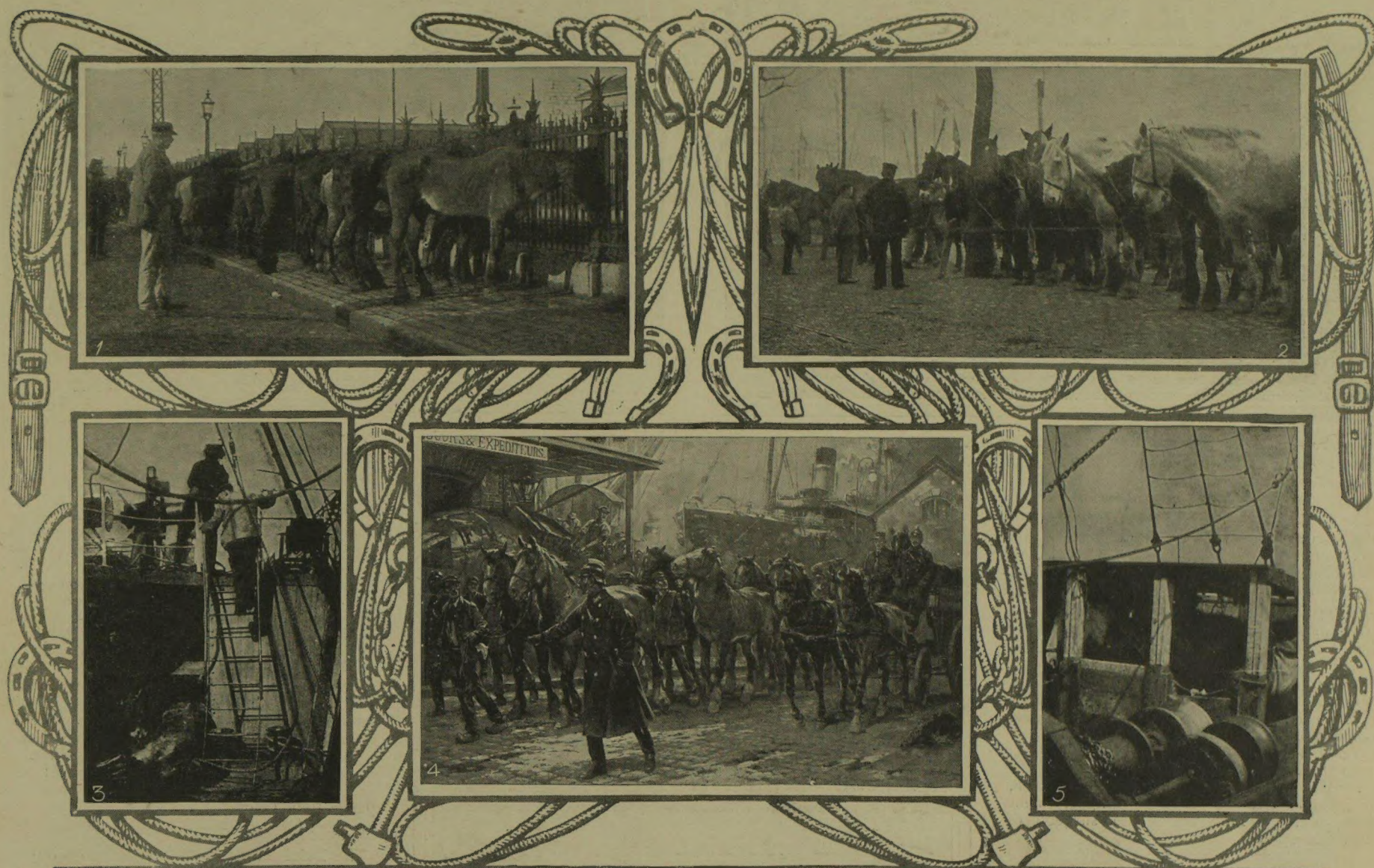
Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

SEAMAN THOMAS BOUTTELL,
Who has Received the Stanhope Medal for
the Bravest Deed of the past Year.

trying to pick up passengers, when three Arabs lowered themselves from the burning vessel by a rope, in which one of them became entangled. Bouttell went to the

(Continued overleaf.)

ILLUSTRATIONS THAT BRING HOME THE WORN-OUT HORSE SCANDAL: OLD SERVANTS OF ENGLAND ON THEIR WAY TO CONTINENTAL ABATTOIRS.



1. NEARING THE END: ANTWERP BUTCHERS SELECTING HORSES FROM SCOTLAND.
2. DESTINED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION: A CONSIGNMENT OF LONDON HORSES AT ROTTERDAM.

3. CHEATING THE ABATTOIR: A HORSE DIES WHILE EN ROUTE TO AMSTERDAM.
4. THE PROCESSION TO THE SAUSAGE-MILL: WORN-OUT HORSES MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

5. HUMANE METHODS ABOARD SHIP: A HORSE CONVEYED IN A SLING.
6. THEIR LAST VOYAGE: THE PITIABLE FLIGHT OF HORSES IN A GALE.

It will be recalled that two years ago we gave considerable publicity to the question of the traffic between this country and the Netherlands and Belgium in worn-out horses, a question that has now arisen again in full force. We republish a selection of the illustrations to draw attention again to the matter. The traffic in question is sanctioned by the Board of Agriculture; but, in justice, it must be said that it is not lawful "to convey in a vessel from any port in Great Britain any horse which, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other reason, cannot be so conveyed without cruelty during the intended passage and on landing." It appears that there is no avoidable cruelty on board ship; but in the past, at all events, there have been numerous cases of horses suffering from disease and wounds. It is no wonder that many agitate for the cessation or the alteration of the traffic.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS; DRAWINGS BY H. W. KOPPEKOPK FROM SKETCHES BY EYE-WITNESSES.

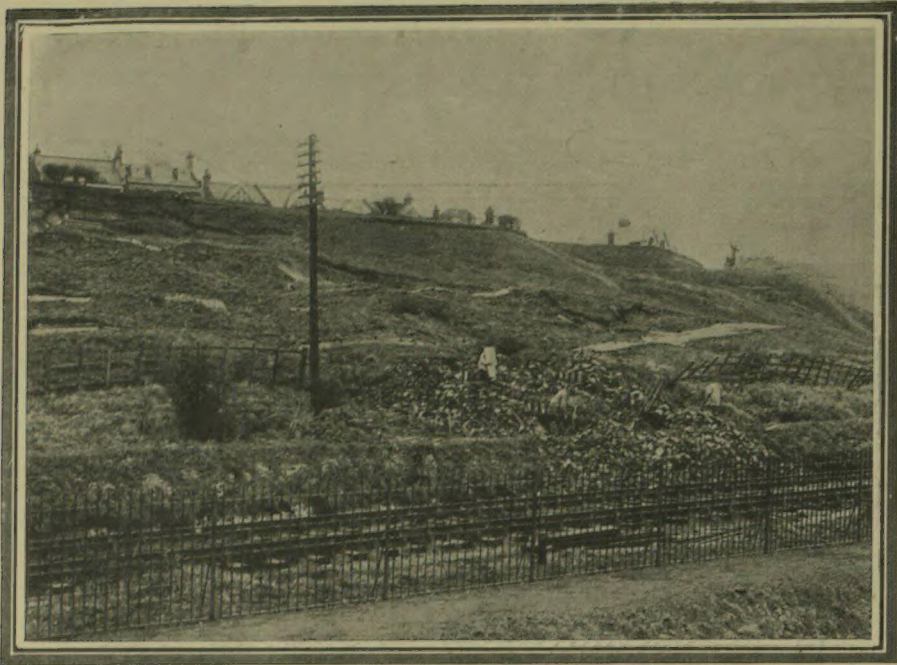


Photo. Topical.

THE RAILWAY LINE IN DANGER OF BEING BURIED: A RESULT OF THE LANDSLIDE AT LEIGH-ON-SEA, SHOWING HOW CLOSELY THE EARTH APPROACHED THE RAILS. The continual rain caused a landslide at Leigh-on-Sea the other day, and a good deal of damage was done. The photograph shows the fallen end dangerously near the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.

man's rescue, and, though the ship's side was in many places red-hot, and he was also in danger of being swept away by the heavy sea, he succeeded in liberating him and holding him up until a boat arrived.

Irish medical men will be gratified by the honour conferred on Sir Thomas Myles, of Dublin, who has been appointed Honorary Surgeon in Ireland to his Majesty the King. Sir Thomas has for the last twenty years been surgeon to Richmond Hospital, and he is also a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, at which he was President from 1900 to 1902, and formerly Professor of Pathology. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and received his first appointment in that city, in 1881, as house-surgeon of Steeven's Hospital.

Parliament. The interest and importance of Parliamentary proceedings just now are proved by the frequency of the announcement in the Court news that the Prince of Wales "went to the House of Commons and heard the debate." His Royal Highness was present three times within eight days, and on each occasion he remained over the clock for several hours. The uncertainty of the political situation was rendered acute when the first division of the new Parliament gave the Government a fiscal majority of only thirty-one. On Monday the House assembled in an excited mood, as the Nationalists had threatened to oppose the motion for facilities for financial business, and would thus place the Ministers at the mercy of the Opposition. It was then announced, however, that the Unionists would refrain from taking a step which would throw the business of the country into confusion, and the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made such declarations with regard to the main question as saved them from the hostility of their Irish friends. Mr. Asquith explained that the scheme for "the substitution in our Second Chamber of a democratic for an hereditary basis" would be postponed till a subsequent year,

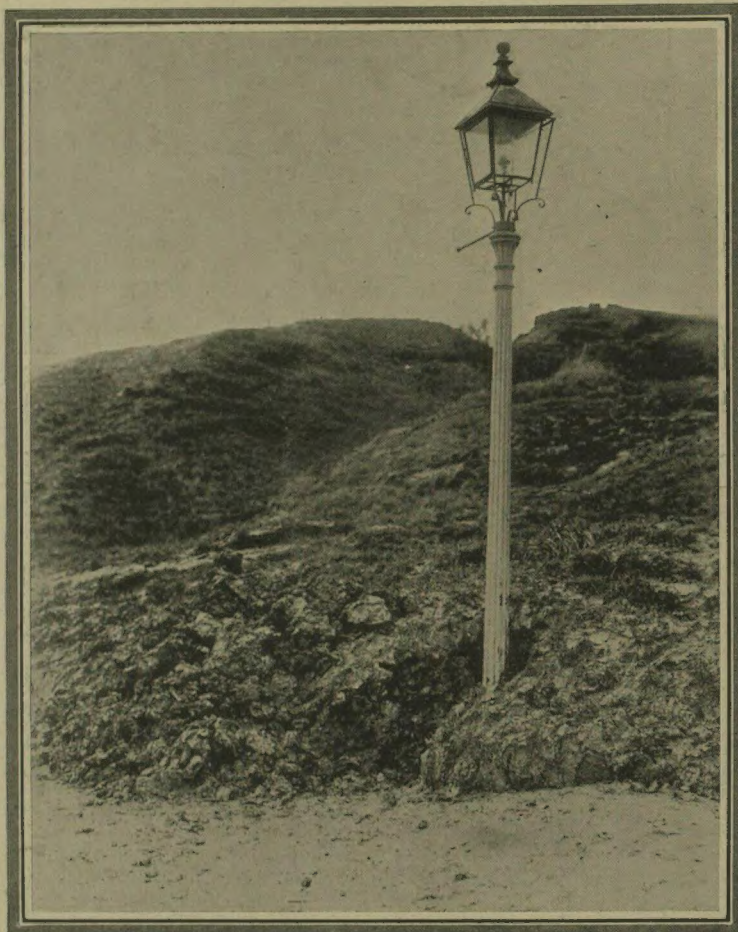


Photo. Topical.

THE LANDSLIDE IN ESSEX: A LAMP-POST SURROUNDED BY EARTH THAT HAS SHIFTED ITS POSITION, AT LEIGH-ON-SEA.

and that, in order to bring the issue concerning the Veto to a trial at the earliest possible moment, the resolutions



Photo. Schumann.

THE MOTOR-LESS AEROPLANE: THE NEW WINTER SPORT "FLYING-MACHINE" BEFORE RISING INTO THE AIR.

We here publish a photograph illustrating a subject depicted on another page by Mr. Caton Woodville, that our readers may see the motor-less aeroplane while it is still on the ground.

dealing with the relations between the two Houses to be submitted immediately after Easter, would be sent to the Peers. A crisis would then arise, instead of being postponed till Bills had been considered; and Mr. Lloyd-George, referring to the question of guarantees from the Crown, assured his impatient friends that the Government would not "plough the sands," but would stake their existence on the advice they might think it necessary to give to the Sovereign. On account of this assurance, the Nationalists abandoned their intention of challenging a division on the Government motion. The House has consequently been able to proceed with Estimates and other financial business, although the Budget for the expiring financial year is left in greater suspense than before.

The Dalai Lama's Flight from Tibet.

It is curious that, when the British expedition under Sir Francis Younghusband occupied Lassa in 1904, the Dalai Lama fled into Mongolia and eventually went to Peking, whereas now that the Chinese have deposed him and seized his capital, he has sought refuge first in British territory. This is not the first time that the Dalai Lama has been deposed by the Chinese. Dr. Sven Hedin, in his recent book, "Trans-Himalaya," mentions that after the British occupation of Lassa and the flight of the Grand Lama, "the Chinese posted up a long proclamation at all the street-corners in Lassa, in which they declared that the Dalai Lama was deposed because he had exposed his people to danger instead of defending them." In view of recent events, it is interesting to recall that the British Expedition to Lassa was sent because the Dalai Lama had flouted British representatives, and placed obstacles in the way of Indian trade. The result of that expedition was to strengthen the Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, and by the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1906 Great Britain undertook not to interfere in the administrative affairs of the country. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 also, England and Russia agreed to support the suzerainty of China in Tibet.



Photo. G. P. P.

ENGLAND'S MILD IMITATION OF THE PARIS FLOODS: A BUNGALOW GARDEN SUBMERGED BY THE RISING OF THE THAMES, AT BOURNE END.

The heavy rains and the heavy seas have caused a great deal of damage on the coast, as well as at sea, and floods have occurred in the low-lying districts about the rivers. Fortunately, the rising of the waters does not mean to this country anything like such a disaster as that which Paris suffered recently and is only now recovering from. For all that, the present rising has been responsible for great inconvenience, and, in fact, has brought to us a mild edition of the catastrophe that had to be faced by our neighbours across the Channel. Flooded cellars, basements, and ground-floor rooms are not pleasant things.



Photo. Topical.

DISORDER IN ORDERLY—AND SOCIALISTIC—BERLIN: A SCENE AT A PROTEST MEETING DURING THE FRANCHISE "RIOTS."

The Prussian franchise question has led to many meetings and to disturbances. At the moment, the Prussian franchise is such that, at the General Election of two years ago, the Socialists, who had twenty-five per cent. more votes than any other party, won but seven of the 443 seats in the Diet. This representation the Socialists consider inadequate. At the recent General Election the Socialists in Berlin won six seats from the Radicals, having with them 75 per cent. of the electorate. With regard to our photograph, it is interesting to note the line of police controlling the crowd holding hands.

THE POPE WHO MUST DIE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE MEDITATING BUDDHA.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY THE ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



HELD IN GREATER RESPECT THAN THE FUGITIVE DALAI LAMA: THE TASHI LAMA.

During his most recent journey in Tibet, Dr. Sven Hedin found that the Tashi Lama "enjoyed a far higher reputation than the Dalai Lama . . . The Tashi Lama . . . was the highest prelate in Tibet while the Pope of Lassa was wandering a homeless fugitive about Mongolia." Further, he says of the two (in "Trans-Himalaya," and quoting Köppen): "The functions of Teacher and King are divided between the two Lamaist Popes, the former being especially assigned to the Panchen, the latter to the Dalai Lama. And this is also signified by the titles of the two potentates, for the former is called Panchen Rinpoche, 'the Great Precious Teacher,' and the latter Gyalpo Rinpoche, 'the Precious King.'" Of the Tashi Lama, the famous traveller writes: "His complexion is fair, slightly inclining to yellow; he is somewhat below the middle height, is well proportioned, looks healthy. . . . His short-cropped hair is black, and there is scarcely any down on his upper lip; his lips are not thick and full like those of other Tibetans, but thin and gracefully formed, and his eyes are of a chestnut-brown colour." One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the Tashi Lama is that "when he feels the approach of death, he must, in accordance with the directions of the Holy Law, remain in a sitting position, with his legs tucked under him and his hands palms upward in his lap, for he must die in the same attitude as the meditating Buddha." Our photograph shows the Tashi Lama during his visit to India.

At the Sign



The Bishop of Exeter was attacked by the mob and dragged from the north door of

THE VERY REV. W. MOORE EDE, D.D.,
Dean of Worcester, and author of a new volume of lectures, "The Clergy and Social Life," which Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing.
Photograph by Russell.

ANDREW LANG ON THACKERAY
AND OTHER MATTERS.

READING Mr. Melville's "William Makepeace Thackeray," and admiring his industry, his sympathy, his wonderful bibliography, and his selection of anecdotes, I have asked myself: will no one attempt a literary criticism of Thackeray on an adequate scale? It is an exceedingly difficult task, because the young lions think that they have outgrown Thackeray; are much wiser, more erudite in human nature, more accomplished and exquisite than Thackeray. The old, toothless lions—*moi qui parle*, and the rest—know that we are not able to do what is needed; in fact, are not good enough. Neither as regards his character (of which he could be on occasion a clairvoyant critic), nor his style, nor his way of writing novels (concerning which, again, he had no illusions), do we feel masters of the subject or of the



In his "History of English Literature," where he has to write on the cedar of Lebanon and the hyssop on the wall, from Widsith to Professor Huxley, Mr. Saintsbury has not much room for Thackeray. Every tedious allegorist before and after Chaucer, every tiresome Elizabethan sonneteer has to receive justice: the immense Drayton and

of St. Paul's



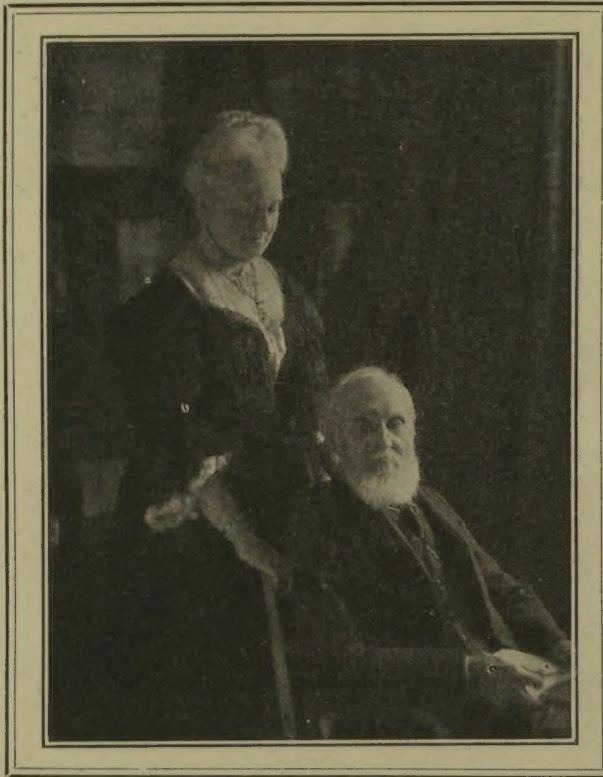
old St. Paul's to Cheapside, where he was proclaimed a traitor and beheaded. 1327.

MR. HANNS VISCHER,
Who describes an adventurous journey in his book, "Across the Sahara," appearing through Mr. Edward Arnold.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

parries it ere it arrives. It follows from this that there is no phrase in English so nervous, so flutteringly alive, as Thackeray's." That is among the things to be justly said about Thackeray.

In our lighter fiction, that of the cheap magazine, I think that editors ought to make *conteurs* give a holiday to the revolver. Either in four tales out of five, or five out of six, which I read yesterday in a single magazine, the revolver played its part. Really, the weapon is not so frequently used by the middle and upper classes in everyday life. It is not universally carried, as the sword used to be among gentlemen.

It seems that girls, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had a simple and unfailing source of pleasant excitement. It was to provoke one man sportively to seize a ribbon, glove, or even snuff-box of theirs, and ask another man to restore it to them. Lord Herbert of Cherbury had two "affairs" thus induced by lovely nymphs.



A MARRIAGE THAT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY A FAULTY CABLE: LORD KELVIN AND HIS SECOND WIFE, LADY KELVIN, IN THEIR HOUSE AT EATON PLACE, 1906.

Lord Kelvin's second marriage took place at Funchal, Madeira, in 1874, when he was just fifty. His second wife (the present Lady Kelvin), before her marriage, was Miss Frances Blandy, daughter of Mr. Charles Blandy, of Madeira. As Lord Kelvin wrote to Helmholtz on the eve of the wedding, "My present happiness is due to a fault in the cable which kept the Hooper for sixteen days in Funchal Bay last summer." "Otherwise," he wrote to another friend, "this greatest possible blessing could not have come to me. . . . I thank God always that I was brought here."

Photograph by Russell.

A GIANT AMONG SCIENTISTS: LORD KELVIN.

The Centre Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from Professor Silvanus P. Thompson's "Life of Lord Kelvin," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



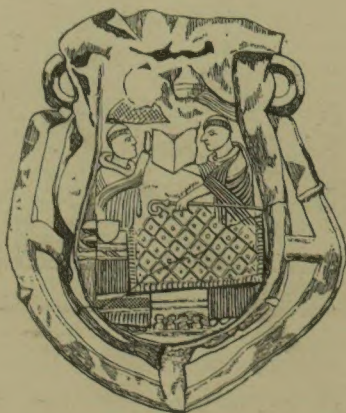
LORD KELVIN'S FIRST WIFE: MARGARET THOMSON (FORMERLY MISS MARGARET CRUM).

Lord Kelvin's first wife was his cousin, Miss Margaret Crum, who was an accomplished and beautiful girl of twenty-two when she was married to him in 1852. The wedding took place at her father's home at Thornliebank. She died in 1870.

Photograph by Emery Walker from a Photograph taken about 1858.

right way of treating the subject. It is almost as difficult to write on Thackeray as to write on Swift. Thackeray has caused offence by his own criticism of Swift. The men were so different: Thackeray as heartily disliked the Dean as he admired him. In "Esmond" and in the Lectures on English Humourists, he said what it was natural for him to say; his expressions are absolutely honest. If by some impossible alchemy we could blend Thackeray on Swift with Scott on Swift we might produce a fairly satisfactory mixture. For Scott felt about the Dean what Thackeray felt; his serene charity masks his sentiments; he looks at that unhappy, that mysteriously stricken and afflicted genius "with larger, other eyes than ours."

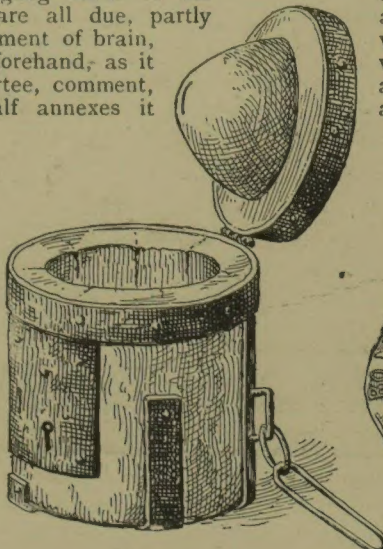
As to what they call Thackeray's "cynicism," I remember that, long ago, Mr. R. L. Stevenson said to me, when he was very young, and I could not yet be called elderly, exactly what Ruskin said; though in language yet more vigorous, *more suo*. I was too much taken aback to hazard a reply: I was surprised; I did not agree. I shut up!



THE HEALING POWER OF ST. THOMAS: A SIGN USED BY CANTERBURY PILGRIMS—ITS REVERSE SIDE.

St. Thomas à Becket was believed to surpass all other saints in the powers of healing, and "pilgrims' signs," such as the above, were bought by some of those who visited his shrine at Canterbury.

Reproduced from "The Medieval Hospitals of England," by Rotha Mary Clay (The Antiquary's Books series); by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen. (See Review on our "Literature" Page.)



ONCE THE RECEPTACLE OF A GIFT FROM ERASMUS: AN OLD HOSPITAL ALMS-BOX AT HARBLEDDOWN.

This alms-box is preserved at the ancient Lepers' Hospital at Harbledown, near Canterbury. Dean Colet and Erasmus, it is recorded, went by the hospital about 1519, and Erasmus dropped a coin into the alms-box.



THE BEST HEALER FOR GOOD PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK: A "SIGN" USED BY PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE OF ST. THOMAS.

The Latin inscription round this "pilgrim's sign" reads, "Optimus egrorum medicus fit Thomas bonorum"—Thomas is the best healer for good people that are sick. These "signs" were bought by Canterbury pilgrims.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMSON (LORD KELVIN) IN THE YEAR OF HIS FIRST MARRIAGE.

Lord Kelvin, or Professor William Thomson, as he was then, was twenty-eight when his first marriage took place, in 1852. In 1846 he had been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, and he was just becoming famous.

Photogravure by Emery Walker.

About 1753 a girl played the same game in London, and provoked a duel in which one man was run through the heart, while the other had to fly the country and take service with Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War.

In "Crete, the Forerunner of Greece," an excellent little book by Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, I find mention of a new theory of where the famous Lost Isle of Atlantis was. It was not America, nor Ceylon, nor Sardinia, nor any other place mentioned by Mr. Jowett in his translation of Plato. The Master of Balliol said that there was no such place as Atlantis; Plato invented it as Mrs. Gamp invented Mrs. Harris.

The new theory is that Atlantis was a half-fabulous memory of the isle of Crete, as it was about 1500 B.C. A priest of Egypt, about 600 B.C., handed on the legend to Solon, through whom it reached Plato, with new marvels added. Both in Atlantis and ancient Crete people seem to have had a curious taste for drinking bull's blood, which the Greeks believed to have the qualities of prussic acid.

FROM THE KING'S ARMOURY: "THE CHAMPION'S SUIT."

DRAWN BY GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O., F.S.A., KEEPER OF THE KING'S ARMOURY.



WORN AT THE CORONATION BANQUET OF KING GEORGE I.: A SUIT OF ARMOUR MADE IN 1585
FOR SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

Mr. Guy Francis Laking has been good enough to supply us with the following notes on the famous suit of armour shown in his drawing: "A suit of armour made in the year 1585 by the Armourer Jacob Topf, for Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor. Sir Christopher, instead of following the law, became a courtier, and attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1588. This splendid suit of russet and gold armour was presented to his Majesty King Edward VII., in the year of his coronation, by a party of patriotic gentlemen. It is known as 'the champion's suit' as it was selected to be used by the King's Champion at the coronation banquet of King George I. The horse-armour of the Hatton suit was already in the royal collection when the presentation was made to the King. His Majesty desired the suit to be mounted as now shown, throwing down the gauntlet in the attitude of defiance. The inset shield of arms in the drawing bears those of Sir Christopher Hatton."

ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.—No. V.

THE YORK MIRACLE PLAYS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



THE MIRACLE IN ITS MORE SECULAR FORM: THE "SACRIFICE-OF-ABRAHAM" CAR STOPPING BEFORE THE MAYOR.

When the miracle-plays passed from the churches, in which they were originally developed from the liturgy and acted under ecclesiastical patronage, to the market-place and town streets, in which they were under municipal and guild control, they were soon expanded into cycles covering the whole history of Divine events from the Passion backwards to the Creation and forwards to the General Resurrection. Just as in the Church such a series of "Miracles" was performed on different stages set up in the nave, so in their more secular form they were presented, during their progress through the town, on different "pageants" or platforms. Various provincial districts had their own cycles, and among the most famous of miracle-cycles which have come down to us are those of Cornwall, Coventry, Chester, York, and Wakefield. The York plays are the most comprehensive of the cycles and are distinguished by their creative power. There seem to have been three stages in their elaboration, and each stage has left its characteristic examples. In the earlier plays, such as the story of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, which our Artist has chosen to picture, is to be found a preponderance of the pathetic. The middle school appears to have been dominated by a dramatist who, with subjects such as those of Cain, Noah, and the Shepherds of the Nativity, gave play to a naive but effective humour. Then followed a realistic period, marked by observation of actual life (medieval life, of course), portraiture of manners, actuality of dialogue, and it looks as if this had also its special playwright, and as if he dealt specially with Christ's Passion.—[DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.]

OIL FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

"IN REGARD TO THE NAVY, THE INTRODUCTION OF OIL FUEL MAKES FOR SPEED, A WIDER RANGE OF ACTION, AND THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF STOKERS, WHO COULD BE ADDED TO THE FIGHTING STRENGTH."

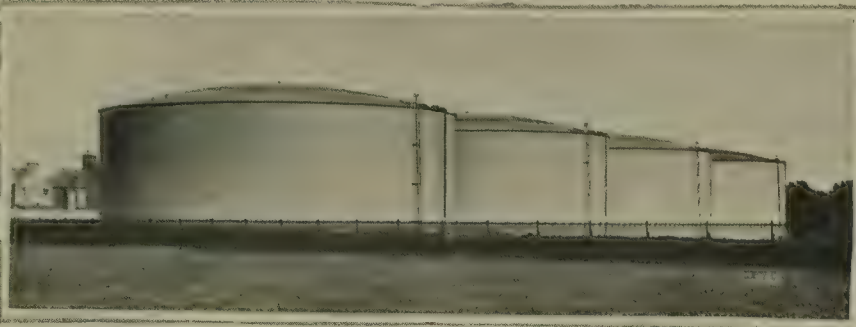


Photo. Silk.

LIQUID FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY; TANKS HOLDING 60,000 GALLONS OF OIL APIECE AT GOSPORT.

THE many economic and transport problems of a crude oil supply for liquid-fuel purposes in war-vessels are to-day attracting the serious attention of naval fuel-experts connected with the chief Powers. Five years ago the engineering advantages of oil-burning were finally and generally acknowledged, and this method of steam-raising became an essential part of the stokehold equipment of vessels of the world's greatest navies.

There were several reasons for its adoption. Two, in particular, apply in the case of the British Navy. During the excitement caused by the Texas oil-wells, phenomenal in number and productivity, in 1902, and when Sir Marcus Samuel started to import liquid fuel from the Gulf of Mexico, British naval authorities took up the serious investigation of the engineering problems of employing crude petroleum as a fuel. It can be said to their credit that the Naval Manœuvres of 1906 demonstrated the importance of speed in battle-ships and cruisers, and the value of liquid fuel, and that the successful equipment of battle-ships of the *Edward VII.* class to burn oil as an auxiliary fuel gave other navies a lead, and proved a determining factor in the adoption of a secretly conceived programme of work which has given the Navy a new department of engineering specialists, its own secret oil-burning installation, the tank-steamers *Petroleum*, *Kharki*, and other oil-carriers, oil-fuel dépôts at strategic points at home and abroad, and a combination of advantages which will be a revelation to the enemy in any conflict for the command of the sea, when a victory will depend quite as much upon the contest of the boilers as on the battle between the guns.

What other navies are doing is of interest at the present time. No country has studied the engineering and mechanical problems of liquid fuel with greater care or for a longer time than the United States, but, strangely enough, the results have been largely negative. Quite recently, however—indeed, since the start of this year—the American naval authorities have made an important move. The Senate has been asked to organise buying agencies in the Texas and Oklahoma oil-fields (whence come the supplies of liquid fuel for the British Navy), lay down oil-gathering lines, and erect storage-tanks for liquid-fuel reserve purposes. Some of the latest additions to the American Navy are being equipped to burn oil fuel.

On the Continent of Europe naval authorities are not at the present time devoting particular attention to this subject, but Roumania, with a large and increasing production, has shown a desire to sell liquid fuel suitable for naval purposes in competition with the Texas and Oklahoma product.

The geography of the oil world is constantly changing, and new fields are being discovered every year. The latest available returns give the world's production for a year as follows—

Country.	Tons.
America ..	24,200,000
Russia ..	7,700,000
Dutch Indies ..	1,500,000
Galicia (Austria) ..	1,700,000
Roumania ..	1,150,000
India and Burmah ..	600,000
Japan ..	300,000
Germany ..	100,000
Other countries ..	12,000
Total ..	37,262,000

Latest reports show that last year (1909) the production of Galicia rose to

2,150,000 tons and Roumania to 1,296,403 tons; while in the case of America the output is expected to be more than 30,000,000 tons.

Our own Colonies are now coming to the front. The lesson we should learn from the European situation is that, in the matter of oil fuel, the future belongs to the Empire with the greatest number of widely scattered and sparsely populated islands on which it is possible to produce and store supplies

for the Imperial Navy and the industrial needs of the Mother-Country and her Colonies. What is wanted is the enterprising employment of British capital, labour, and skill in the numerous unproven territories in different parts of the Empire. No time should be lost in developing these Imperial resources; and now that oil, both its production and its use as a power-producer, has become a question of real Imperial and commercial significance, the Colonies and Dominions may be depended upon to supply it in huge quantities.

Before the end of this year the West Indies should send us bulk shipments of the production of their oil-fields; in New Zealand drilling operations are in progress, and the Government has commissioned geological experts to investigate extensive tracts of oil-bearing territories; on the other side of the Atlantic there are promising territories in Newfoundland, on the Nova Scotian coast, and in New Brunswick, with every prospect of huge quantities of oil being discovered in the far-away and remote North-West lands north of Edmonton and Athabasca Landing; and there are proven oil-fields in North, West, and South Africa.

British people everywhere, in foreign lands and in our Colonies, will make a fatal mistake if they fail to appreciate the immense scope there is for oil-field expansion, or if, in the huge refinery section, they do not make the most of the facilities which exist for the early and rapid multiplication of the uses to which the numerous products of petroleum can be devoted. There are few countries barren of oil; the greatest oil-sources are still hidden beneath the earth's crust, and some of these are in our own Colonies. It is these unexplored territories which will be the great oil-fields of the future.

Given reasonably cheap production in our Colonies, a great future lies before oil fuel, even if it only depends upon its relative cost compared with coal; and when

we come to the collateral advantages, the benefits of using it as compared with coal, the arguments in its favour are simply overwhelming. One great advantage to vessels of war, especially torpedo-boat destroyers, in using liquid fuel, as compared with coal, is its smokeless consumption; and, when combustion is complete, we have freedom from flame at the funnel, even when the boilers are pressed. Used in conjunction with turbines, it has revolutionised the power and speed ideas of those who are responsible for the steam-raising equipment of the mosquito and scout types. A ship's complement is reduced by the almost complete abolition of the stoker element and the substitution of men of the leading-stoker class, to attend to the fuel-burners, under the direction of engineers; and there are obvious economies in the space of stokers' accommodation and weight of stores, together with the expense of their maintenance. The number of lives at risk and men to be recruited and trained over a long period of years is reduced, without diminishing the manœuvring or offensive or defensive power of vessels of any class in the fleet. Re-bunkering at sea is made easy, there being no difficulty in pumping from a tank-steamer to a war-ship in mid-ocean in ordinary weather.

With so many advantages to the credit of oil-fuel, it will be seen that the problems of the future will be limited to the guaranteed provision of an all-British supply.

J. D. HENRY.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. J. D. HENRY,
Petroleum Expert and Authority
on Colonial Oil Production and
Liquid-Fuel Burning.



Photo. Rembrandt.

MR. S. GOULICHAMBAROFF,
The Chief Petroleum Geologist
and Engineer of the Russian
Government.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR BOVERTON REDWOOD,
The Great British Petroleum Author-
ity, connected with the Advisory Staff
of Admiralty Fuel Specialists.

MEN MUCH INTERESTED IN THE LIQUID-FUEL QUESTION.



Photo. Cribb.

OIL FUEL IN USE; LIQUID-FUEL COASTAL TORPEDO-BOATS STEAMING THROUGH SPITHEAD, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE ABSENCE OF SMOKE.

"When there is a proper adjustment of oil and air or steam, and with the ordinary conditions of good boiler practice," says Mr. Henry in "Oil Fuel and the Empire," "even on a full-powered war-ship, the combustion chamber shows a clear white incandescence with hardly any flame apparent, and no smoke or foul-smelling ejection."



Photo. Cribb.

"GIVING THE GAME AWAY": A WAR-VESSEL BURNING COAL AND LEAVING A TELL-TALE TRAIL OF SMOKE IN HER WAKE.

The advocates of oil fuel claim, amongst other things, that liquid fuel will practically do away with smoke, and so give the war-vessel a better chance of eluding the eye of the enemy. In the early days of the liquid-fuel question, the oil yielded so much smoke that it was feared that it would be useless for naval purposes. Now, by dint of many experiments, the Admiralty has annihilated the smoke bogey.

BUNKERING AT SEA: OILING AND COALING IN MID-OCEAN.

THE NEW METHOD AND THE OLD—A CONTRAST.



SIMPLE AND SILENT: A WAR-VESSEL TAKING OIL FUEL ABOARD THROUGH A HOSE CONNECTING HER WITH THE OIL-CARRYING SHIP.



ELABORATE AND NOISY: A WAR-VESSEL RECEIVING BAGS OF COAL FROM A COLLIER.

Speaking at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects some few years ago, a distinguished naval officer said that (we quote Mr. Henry's "Oil Fuel and the Empire"): "Coaling at sea would be a very difficult problem, but he did not see any difficulty in supplying a war-ship with oil from an oil-ship at sea. . . . If £270,000 (practically the cost of the two largest oil-carriers afloat) were spent on a tank steamer, she would have numerous advantages over a collier turned out at the same price. She would probably carry a little less cargo, but it would consist of a better and more valuable fuel . . . and she would steam faster and keep up a more regular speed, while it would obviously be much easier to take in a stock of fuel from her at sea, when only hose connections would be required between the two ships, than it would be to transfer coal with the complicated arrangements and gear of a steam collier." Again, Sir Fortescue Flannery said: "Bunkering at sea—so anxious a problem with coal—is made easy, there being no difficulty in pumping from the store-ship to a war-ship in mid-ocean in ordinary weather."

DRAWING BY F. L. BLANCHARD; PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.

LIGHT LABOUR AND HARD LABOUR: OILING AND COALING ON LAND.

THE NEW METHOD AND THE OLD—A CONTRAST.



CLEAN AND LABOUR-SAVING: A TORPEDO-BOAT TAKING IN OIL FUEL THROUGH A HOSE LINKING HER WITH A TANK IN THE WHARF.



DIRTY AND LABORIOUS: A CRUISER COALING FROM THE COAL DEPÔT AT PORTSMOUTH.

Without question, the use of oil fuel in place of coal means a great saving of labour and marks a great gain in cleanliness. As Mr. Kermode has said: "In regard to the Navy, the introduction of oil fuel makes for speed, a wider range of action, and the reduction of the number of stokers, who could be added to the fighting strength. It will lighten the task of the stokers . . . in regard to taking in fuel: a hose-pipe and oil-pump will do more than an army of coal-loaders." Of the use of the fuel for liners it has been written, "It takes 35 men two and a-half hours to put 80 tons of coal on board a liner from lighters: as against this, a steam-pump can put 300 tons of liquid fuel aboard in one hour, silently and cleanly." What applies to the liner applies to the war-ship in great measure, even when the most elaborate plant is used.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND CRIER.

BRITISH COAL OR OIL FROM THE EMPIRE AS FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY?

DIRT, SMOKE, AND HARD LABOUR AGAINST

THE OLD METHOD OF STEAM-RAISING CONTRASTED WITH THE NEW.

CLEANLINESS, LACK OF SMOKE, AND LIGHT LABOUR.



AFTER COALING, THE DIRTIEST WORK THE SAILOR HAS TO FACE: MEN OF A BRITISH WAR-SHIP BATHING FROM THE BOOMS



AN EVIL THE USE OF OIL FUEL ON WAR-SHIPS WILL ABOLISH: A DESTROYER, SHOWING THE GREAT CLOUD OF SMOKE ABOUT HER.



SMOKE DONE AWAY WITH BY THE USE OF LIQUID FUEL: THE EXPERIMENTAL TORPEDO-BOAT "SURLY," SHOWING THE ABSENCE OF SMOKE.



CARRIER OF THE NEW FUEL: THE "PETROLEUM," AN OIL TRANSPORT-SHIP WHICH CAN CARRY OVER 6000 TONS OF OIL FUEL.



THE METHOD THAT MAY BECOME OBSOLETE: COALING A WAR-SHIP BY BASKETS, IN A WHIRL OF DUST.



THE NEW AND CLEANLY METHOD: OIL FUEL BEING RUN INTO THE TANK OF A TORPEDO-BOAT, THROUGH A LENGTH OF PIPING.



A STORING-PLACE FOR THE NEW FUEL FOR THE NAVY: AN OIL-TANK, SHOWING THE PIPE THROUGH WHICH THE LIQUID FUEL FLOWS.



A VESSEL THAT OUTSTRIPPED A COAL-BURNING FLEET: THE "KING EDWARD VII.," EQUIPPED WITH OIL FUEL.



A LABORIOUS AND NECESSARY SEQUEL TO COALING: HOLYSTONING THE DECKS OF A WAR-VESSEL WORK THAT WILL BE ABOLISHED WHEN OIL FUEL COMES INTO GENERAL USE.



A GRAVE DANGER OF COAL-BURNING: THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT SEA, ILLUSTRATING THE DENSE BLACK CLOUD OF TELL-TALE SMOKE PRODUCED BY ORDINARY COAL.



AN OCEAN-GOING DESTROYER WHICH CAN STEAM FROM 1500 TO 1700 MILES WITHOUT RE-OILING: THE "SWIFT," THE FASTEST WAR-SHIP IN THE WORLD AND THE LARGEST TORPEDO-VESSEL.



EARLY PROOF OF THE CLEANLINESS OF OIL FUEL AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ABOLISHING THE STOKER: APPARATUS FOR BURNING PETROLEUM ON BOARD THE CASPIAN STEAMERS (1896).

ADVANTAGES OF OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

1. Cleanliness.
2. The elimination of smoke.
3. A decided gain in speed.
4. No spontaneous combustion.
5. No deterioration when stored.
6. Less manual labour.
7. Increase of steaming capacity.
8. A wider range of action; no cleaning of funnels and consequent lessening of speed.
9. A lengthening of the life of the boiler.
10. Ability to force the boiler in emergency.
11. Undiminished loss of heat up the stack; more equal distribution of heat in the combustion-chamber.
12. Calorific value of liquid fuel—24,000 units—as compared with 15,000 units for the best Welsh coal.
13. The abolition of the stoker.
14. Economy of fuel space: 3 tons of oil are equal to 4 tons of coal in steaming capacity.
15. Ease of conveyance from storehouse to warship, especially at sea.

Those who advocate the use of oil fuel only on British war-vessels claim as are the disadvantages. That there is much in the new method is menting with it, and it has been said that "any Government which obtainable is simply shutting its eyes to manifest efficiency and progress. Navy has already made obsolete." With particular regard to our photograph Naval Manœuvres, Admiral May's ships, equipped with oil as an auxiliary Wilson, up the English Channel to the North Sea. "It was found that so that the 'King Edward VII.' and three other battle-ships were the sternest part of the chase, showed signs of having dirty fires, coal

Nine Photographs by Cress; two by Topical, and

many advantages for liquid fuel. These are given in detail on this page, evident from the fact that practically every navy of the world is experimenting to the exclusive use of coal as a fuel for its navy when oil is and must sooner or later break away from a practice which the British of the "King Edward VII." it should be said that when, in the British steam-raising power, raced the coal-burning fleet, commanded by Admiral three tons of oil were equal to four tons of coal in steam-raising capacity, able to draw away from Admiral Wilson's ship, which, in the course of difficult to get at, and engine-room staffs tired out with ceaseless labour."

Drawing from "The Illustrated London News" of 1886.

DISADVANTAGES OF OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

1. Cost—an adequate supply at a reasonable price being for the present doubtful.
2. Some risk from fire in case of battle; but this is regarded as an ordinary war risk.
3. Dependency on the foreigner for the power-producer of the Navy. With regard to this, it is hoped that, in time, Great Britain and her Colonies will be able to produce a sufficient supply of oil by developing an industry at present in its infancy so far as they are concerned. As Mr. Hester says, "Our own Colonies are now coming to the front. The lesson we should learn . . . is that, in the matter of oil fuel, the future belongs to the Empire with the greatest number of widely scattered and sparsely populated islands on which it is possible to produce and store supplies for the Imperial Navy. . . . What is wanted is the enterprising employment of British capital, labour, and skill in the numerous unproven territories in different parts of the Empire.

A BOOM AGAINST WHICH MANY MAY BE WRECKED: THE REMARKABLE DEALINGS IN RUBBER SHARES.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.



"ONE OF THE WILDEST BOOMS EVER EXPERIENCED IN THE ANNALS OF FINANCE": IN THE RUBBER MARKET, AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, DURING THE GREAT RUSH FOR SHARES.

For many days past a great boom in rubber shares has made the Stock Exchange a scene of excitement that has not been equalled for a long time. To quote the "Mail": "To-day, as everyone knows, rubber is already produced at the rate of 70,000 tons a year, is absorbing millions of new capital, and has for weeks been turning the Stock Exchange upside down in one of the wildest booms ever experienced in the annals of finance." With matters at such a pass, it is interesting to recall that India-rubber first became known in this country at about the time the Stock Exchange came into being. In those days it came from

India, and a use was found for it in the deletion of pencil marks. A cubic half-inch fetched three shillings. Now, with its many uses, there is little doubt that it will be more and more in demand. There would seem, indeed, to be method in the madness of the boom. "To see whether the excitement is justified, whether the boom is likely to be followed by the usual crash—from the days of the bursting of the South Sea Bubble there has never been a Stock Exchange boom without its Nemesis"—thousands are now glancing at facts and figures, some pessimistically, as many with considerable optimism.

ART-MUSIC



MISS MARIE DORO, WHO IS PLAYING ADELINA VON HAGEN IN "THE CLIMAX" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

"The Climax," produced at the Comedy Theatre on Saturday, was to have inaugurated the sea-going theatre on the "Mauretania," but owing to the illness of Miss Doro, it had to be abandoned.

Photograph by Dover Street Studios.



REMBRANDT

AND THE DRAMA



MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS GEORGE WINTER IN "THE TENTH MAN," MR. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier has made a great success as George Winter in "The Tenth Man," at the Globe Theatre, especially in the closing scene, in which he acts a tragic part with immense power.

Photograph by Allen and Sons

PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CLIMAX" AT THE COMEDY.

THERE is little hope,

lurched along in a listless fashion, but with his irruption it wakes up suddenly and plunges into riotous and hilarious

farce. He, with his travesty of Hyde Park oratory, which his impersonator, Mr. Heggie, declares to perfection, is perhaps

the only novelty in the "play," otherwise Mr. Shaw turns on once more those hardworked ideas of his of woman the pursuer of her quarry, man, and of the uneasy relations the author supposes to exist between modern parents and children. Mr. Lowne, Miss Florence Haydon, Miss Miriam Lewes, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Donald Calthrop seek to give a semblance of life to what may be described as about the "limit" in the way of plotless and aimless extravaganzas, and yet has, after all, many moments of gaiety, bright sallies of wit, and audacities of humour.

"THE TENTH MAN," AT THE GLOBE.

With the example of "Samson" before him, and the necessity of equipping Mr. Bourchier with a part to match the actor's robust physique, Mr. Somerset Maugham in his latest play has taken a hint or two from M. Bernstein, and adopted a "strong" man of finance as his hero. But the Bernstein methods almost impose a certain artificiality of plot, an elaborate working-up to some startling climax, and Mr. Maugham has not been able to avoid this weakness; with the result that "The Tenth Man" is a made play, and its story is rather manipulated according to a prearranged plan than allowed to develop naturally. Yet, when all such strictures have been made, it must be admitted to be an exceptionally good play of its kind—good in the consummate neatness of its stagecraft, in the smartness and appropriateness of its dialogue, in the splendid effectiveness of its culminating scene. That scene shows the discomfiture of the Napoleonic financier who has acted on the principle that nine men out of ten



M. Massenet.

TWO FAMOUS COMPOSERS: M. JULES MASSENET, WHOSE "DON QUICHOTTE" WAS RECENTLY PRODUCED AT MONTE CARLO; AND M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS.

M. and Mme. Massenet, and those who had taken part in the production of "Don Quichotte," were recently entertained to dinner by the Prince of Monaco at his palace.

Photograph by Agence Générale d'illustrations.



"CHANTECLER" CARICATURED AT THE EMPIRE: A SCENE IN MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH JUNIOR'S NEW REVIEW, "HULLO... LONDON!"

As was naturally to be expected, "Chantecler" has afforded excellent opportunities to the parodist and the caricaturist, of which they have not been slow to take advantage. The new review at the Empire, "Hullo... London!" has some amusing episodes based on Rostand's play. The three characters are Chantecler, the Hen Pheasant, and the Guinea Fowl.

MR. SHAW'S DEBATE, "MISALLIANCE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

In Mr. Shaw's newest effort, "Misalliance," we find ourselves deluged with witty but frivolous and irrelevant talk, and refused by the author's caprice the smallest concession towards what we have learnt to regard as the essentials of drama. The "debate," as it is rightly termed, rambles amongst every variety of disconnected topics, and ranges from the Bible and democracy—both of which are spoken of with rather a patronising tolerance—to free libraries, the clerk's class-hatred of the employer, and woman's claim to emancipation. The debaters include a Polish woman acrobat, who has the rare gift (in a Shaw puppet) of silence, and is made by Miss Lena Ashwell's art and personality to dominate her stage-comrades. The only spasm of action that occurs in two out of the three sections of the play is the arrival of an aeroplane; but a change comes with the entry into the country-house scene of a young clerk bubbling over with Socialistic rant, and eager to avenge on the owner what he calls his mother's shame. Before the clerk's appearance the debate has



MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S NEW PLAY AT THE REPERTORY THEATRE (DUKE OF YORK'S) THE TRAGIC END OF "JUSTICE."

At the close of Mr. John Galsworthy's "Justice," with which Mr. Frohman opened his Repertory season, the convict-clerk, William Falder, (Mr. Dennis Eadie) commits suicide to escape going to prison again. Kneeling beside him is Ruth Honeywill (Miss Edyth Olive) for whose sake he forged a cheque; and standing to the right are his employer (Mr. Sydney Valentine) and the latter's clerk (Mr. Edmund Gwen).

have their price, but has forgotten the tenth. That exception is an old friend, a political ally, a co-director, who discovers that George Winter, M.P. for the Yorkshire town of Middlepool, has been speculating with the savings of the poorer townfolk. At the close of an election in which Winter has had to face the most awkward attacks, this implacable comrade demands restitution within twenty-four hours of the funds misappropriated. The idea is impossible, but to all entreaties, wheedling, menaces, insults, he turns a deaf ear, and so we see the harsh bully who has so long ridden roughshod over others, the reckless gambler, the crafty cynic who has worked on his wife so far as to persuade her into abandoning divorce proceedings and securing his electoral triumph by posing as the affectionate spouse, bursting into a fit of wild hysterical laughter before he commits suicide. Mr. Bourchier has never been more happily inspired than in his portrait of this truculent adventurer. Miss Frances Dillon is picturesque and appealing as the wife. Mr. A. E. George gets the right note of obstinacy as the unbending "tenth man," and Mr. Maurice's sketch of the heroine's father is singularly happy.



THE EAVESDROPPING EPISODE IN MR. G. B. SHAW'S "MISALLIANCE": MR. O. P. HEGGIE AS JULIUS BAKER, AND MR. C. M. LOWNE AS JOHN TARLETON.

In Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play, "Misalliance," which was produced at the Repertory Theatre (Duke of York's) a few days ago, one of the characters, Julius Baker, is discovered hidden in a bath for purposes of eavesdropping.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXVI: A GRAND OPERA PRIMA DONNA FROM THE MUSICAL-COMEDY STAGE: MISS RUTH VINCENT.

Miss Vincent, for some few years past a favourite of the musical-comedy stage, made her début in grand opera the other day on the occasion of the production of Delius's "The Village Romeo and Juliet" at Covent Garden, during Mr. Beecham's season. She played and sang the part of Vrenchen with so much ability that there seems little doubt that her new career will more than warrant her desertion of the ordinary theatre. As musical-comedy actress she made notable appearances in, amongst other pieces, "Véronique," "Amasis," "Tom Jones," and "The Belle of Brittany." In private life she is Mrs. John Fraser. Her husband was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues).

THE MOTOR-LESS AEROPLANE: A NEW WINTER SPORT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



AT THE END OF THE RUN: THE "FLYING MACHINE" IN THE AIR.

The aeroplane is motor-less. The speed that it is necessary it shall attain before it will rise into the air is gained by sliding down a steep snow-slope. The aviator stands on the runners, grasping the framework of the machine. The speed being sufficient and the planes being elevated, the aeroplane rises above the snow, only to sink to the ground again a few moments later.

Thus does the follower of winter sports gain some of the delights of the newest of all sports; taste even of some of its dangers.

The Latest Photographs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. AND D. DOWNEY.



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Immediately after the State Opening of the Veto Parliament their Majesties the King and Queen, still wearing their robes, were photographed in the House of Lords. It may be noted that her Majesty wore the Cullinan Diamonds and the ribbon of the Garter.

LOOT FOR THE CHINESE?—DEMON MASKS OF TIBET.

AS WORN BEFORE THE DALAI LAMA AT THE NEW-YEAR FESTIVAL.



1. THE MONKEY-FACED DEMON.

2. THE ALL-WISE LAMA MONK, WHOSE LARGE EARS HEAR ALL THE PRAYERS OF THE PEOPLE, WHO ALONE HAS THE POWER TO SAVE THE TIBETAN FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE WICKED DEMONS.

3. THE FIEND OF THE BURNING WORLD, SHOWING THE NOSE AND EYES DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES.

4. A TIGER-FACED DEMON.

5. THE STAG-FACED DEMON, MASTER OF ONE OF THE TORMENTING LOWER WORLDS.

6. THE BLACK HAT WORN BY THE DANCER IMPERSONATING THE ASSASSIN OF THE ENEMY AND PERSECUTOR OF BUDDHISM IN THE NINTH CENTURY A.D.; THE SKULL NEAR THE TOP REPRESENTING THAT OF THE ARCH-ENEMY.

7. THE GUARDIAN DEITY AND JUDGE OF THE LOWER WORLD.

8. A LION-FACED BITING FIEND OF THE ARODE OF TORTURE.

9. THE KING OF THE DEMONS AND TWO MASKS OF HIS TORMENTING ASSISTANT-KERPEERS OF THE TIBETAN INFERNO.

10. A MAN-BITING DEMON OF THE ARODE OF TORTURE IN THE TIBETAN INFERNO.

The masks here illustrated are identical with those worn by participants in the greatest festival of the Lamaist Church, the Losar, the New Year Feast, held at the beginning of February, in remembrance of Buddha's victory over the six heresies, the victory of the true religion over infidelity. Writing of it in his most valuable work, "Trans-Himalaya," Dr. Sven Hedin says of its celebration in the monastery town of Tashi-Lunpo: "Lamaism is only a corrupt form of pure Buddhism, and under an outward varnish of Buddhistic symbolism has incorporated a number of Sivaistic elements, and has also retained the superstitions which in pre-Buddhistic times found expression in wild fanatical devil-dances, rites, and sacrifices. The object of these ceremonies was to exorcise, banish, or propitiate the powerful demons which reign everywhere, in the air, on the earth, and in water, and whose only function is to plague, torture, and persecute the children of men. . . . Lastly, Lamas dance in hideous masks with large evil eyes and Mephistophelian eyebrows, distorted features, and huge tusks; others represent mythical wild beasts, all equally terrible."—[PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY BRASLEY.]



The Parchment Fair - St. Denis.

Lord Kelvin. The personality of Lord Kelvin was a many-sided one. We who knew him as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, saw one side of this remarkable man. The public thought of him from another aspect—as the great inventor of many things and appliances, ranging from improved mariner's compasses and deep-sea sounding apparatus to an efficient water-tap. Then there was his charming personality, and through and over all his life ran a vein of humility that perpetually sought to impress the fact that what had been done in physical science was really small in extent after all, and that the meed of praise and respect men bestowed freely upon him was in excess of his merits. A North of Ireland man, like his friend Tyndall, Kelvin was of robust mind, if his body, though wiry, was not over-strong. Mind dominated him, and carried him away from ordinary mundane affairs while he was busy with cosmical problems. He never could be regarded as a successful teacher. Naturally you fail when you set a giant to thread needles: but Kelvin's students in Glasgow, while they did not get much elementary physics, received probably what was more valuable—inspiration towards research. In "The Life of William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs" (Macmillan), Professor Silvanus P. Thompson has ably and well

the poor. One of the most important branches of the work of the Church and its institutions in the Middle Ages was the care of the poor, and it cared for them in buildings as beautiful as it built for itself, and on the principle of the common brotherhood which it taught. It is impossible for

this splendid policy. There were hospitals for wayfarers and the sick, homes for the feeble and destitute, homes for the insane, leper-houses, and alms-houses. The municipalities, to their credit, stepped in to preserve what the wreckage of the monastic system endangered; and Miss Clay mentions the cases of Canterbury, Norwich, Bath, Marlborough, Bristol, and London in this connection. She has added an interesting chapter on hospital-patron saints, but it does not seem easy to arrive at any general conclusion as to the causes which dictated the choice of particular saints. Miss Clay's book does not, of course, exhaust the subject. It does not pretend to do so. But it includes a most excellent "tabulated list of mediæval hospitals in England founded before 1547," with references to original authorities for which every student of the subject will be profoundly thankful. There is also a good bibliography and an admirable index.

"Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa." Africa is a big subject, and, to judge from the number of books about it produced of late years, apparently inexhaustible. But there are travel-books and travel-books, and few of them possess the historical value and the absorbing interest of Mr. Alfred J. Swann's "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in



A BRITISH WARRIOR'S HEAD-DRESS IMITATED BY AN AFRICAN: A NATIVE VERSION OF A HUSSAR'S BUSBY.
"A native, having seen a Hussar's busby, tries to go one better by making a much lighter one out of leaves and adding another plume." The result, if hardly as dignified as the British variety, at any rate illustrates the African's powers of mimicry.



A HUMAN BEAST OF PREY: AN AFRICAN CANNIBAL WHO WANTED A BOATMAN TO EAT.

"A most hideous creature came and danced before my tent . . . his eyes were bloodshot; all his upper teeth had been filed to a point to enable him to tear raw meat . . . one leg was painted with red ochre, the other with white kaolin." He asked for food, and on being offered maize or goat's flesh he said, "The child of the lizard only eats live meat," and brandishing his spear, demanded one of the boatmen.

THE LIGHT OF FREEDOM IN THE DARK CONTINENT: "FIGHTING THE SLAVE-HUNTERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA."

The illustrations on this page are reproduced from Mr. Alfred J. Swann's book, "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.

the modern traveller to visit St. Cross, Winchester, God's House, Ewelme, and others without feeling that the beauty of the site and the beauty of the architecture were essential parts of the original scheme. The mediæval Church did not want people's surroundings to be ugly, because it did not want their lives to be ugly, and the charming illustrations in this book show how it carried out



AN AFRICAN WARRIOR'S HEAD-DRESS WORN BY AN AFRICAN BELLE: THE COIFFURE OF AN AEMBA GIRL.

"This head-dress is usually worn by warriors. It is tied by a string to the back of the head. A piece of ivory is suspended from her neck attached to a string of beads. Her tribal marks may be seen on the forehead and side of the face."



CRUELITIES OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE: A METHOD OF PREVENTING ESCAPE.

"When travelling a shorter pole is used, one end being held up by the preceding person. The neck is often broken if the slave falls when walking. Lunatics are also imprisoned in this way . . . It is also used to torture enemies, who are fixed over the nests of ferocious ants."

discharged the duties of biographer. The interest of this book lies quite as much in the details given of Kelvin's strenuous life, his home existence, and his social duties, as in those pertaining to his scientific triumphs. These two sides of Lord Kelvin's life are very well balanced in the biography. Here was a man whose attainments privileged him to see deeper into the constitution of the physical world than most of his contemporaries. Withal, he knew the limits of our comprehension. To his great intellectual acquirements, he united the modest faith which reverently pauses before mysteries it can neither analyse nor solve.

"The Mediæval Hospitals of England." This most charming and welcome book, "The Mediæval Hospitals of England," by Rotha Mary Clay (Methuen), is upon a subject not sufficiently known under any circumstances, and just at the present moment it is needful to be known to all who are watching or taking part in the new developments for dealing with

Central Africa" (Seeley and Co.) Too many are by authors who, as Sir Harry Johnston says in his introduction, "try to write a book about Africa in a four months' tour." Mr. Swann's volume is of a very different calibre: it is the work of one who has devoted his life to a great cause, and at the end of the struggle gathers in the rich harvest of his experience. Much of it, too, is written in a delightful vein of dialogue which vividly illuminates the workings of the native mind. As the author tells us, his pages "contain my recollections of 26 years spent in Africa . . . written at the repeated request of colleagues, with whom, in the years 1882-1909, I travelled and laboured, co-operating with them in the work of undermining, and finally destroying, the Slave-Trade around the great lakes." The tale Mr. Swann has to tell, painfully tragic as it is at times, is full of stirring adventures and of deeds which will make British readers proud of the part their countrymen have played in the grand work of liberation. The numerous and excellent photographs of native life add greatly to the interest of the book.

ONCE "AFRICA'S OPEN SORE": LIFE IN THE OLD SLAVE-HUNTING DISTRICTS.

REPRODUCED FROM MR. ALFRED J. SWANN'S BOOK, "FIGHTING THE SLAVE-HUNTERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA," BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO.



1. WHITE CALICO AS A SIGN OF MOURNING: A WIDOW AND HER HOUSEHOLD AFTER THE HUSBAND'S DEATH.
3. WOMAN'S SERVILE POSITION IN CENTRAL AFRICA SHOWN IN NATIVE ART: AN ELABORATELY CARVED PIPE.

2. CLINICAL PRACTICE IN CENTRAL AFRICA: A MEDICINE MAN'S METHOD OF TREATING A PATIENT.
4. EARLY MARRIAGE AND WIFELY SUBSERVIENCE: A CHILD-BRIDE CARRIED "PICK-A-BACK" IN A WEDDING PROCESSION.

In his deeply interesting book, "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa," Mr. Alfred J. Swann, late Senior Resident Magistrate of the Nyasaland Protectorate, describes and illustrates many of the curious customs of the natives. Of Illustration No. 1, Mr. Swann writes: "The rolled-up bed-mat is standing against the hut. The deceased's hoe, axe, and knife are crossed in mute appeal to their owner to return and use them. Bands of white calico encircle the foreheads of the mourners." Of No. 2 he says: "The patient has been laid on his mat in the sun, and the medicine is in the waterbuck's horn resting on his hip, which is probably the injured part. The operator is decorated with white pigment, and his gymnastic exercises are supposed to chase away the disease. The rolled-up mat on the house signifies the owner is dead." The third photograph shows an elaborately carved pipe, the bowl of which is made of burnt clay. "A woman is represented holding a bowl on which her lord's pipe rests, typifying the servile position of woman." Illustration No. 4 shows how early in life girls are married in Central Africa. "The child-wife, usually the youngest of a number of wives, is put through a severe course of training before marriage. . . . Her childish will must be completely broken by extremely hard discipline, in order to make her obey her husband in all things without question. The bride in this case was eight or nine years old."

WARRING AGAINST THE HEAVENS: SEEKING TO SCARE A COMET.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TIENTSIN.



UNFOUNDED FEAR: CHINESE ENDEAVOURING TO FRIGHTEN AWAY A COMET BY LIGHTING BONFIRES AND BURNING FIREWORKS.

In sending us the sketch from which this drawing was made, our correspondent writes: "I send you a sketch of the 'tail' of a new comet which has occasioned a great deal of discussion in the Far East. The glow is only visible between about 7.15 and 7.45 p.m., but it occupies a very large area in the western sky. The Chinese are endeavouring to scare it by lighting bonfires and burning crackers." Of the comet, the "China Critic" of February 2 says: "The Director of Sicawei Observatory, Shanghai, states that the comet, whose position does not agree with the track of that of Halley, was observed on the evening of the 25th, about 15° ahead of Venus and near the equator. Its course seems to be fast and its variations exceedingly rapid, whereas the tail appeared to be 10° to 12° long, and the nucleus might have the apparent diameter of Venus, but not so bright." A correspondent of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" thus deals with it: "The misty light is the tail of the new comet, which, now very near the sun, has turned its course a little, and so directed its train in our direction. The earth may pass through it, as it must be about a million miles across, and our 8000 miles of diameter may well encounter it. However, it is so tenuous that, as we draw nearer, it will probably disappear, as the particles, by proximity, seem to lose their vicinity to one another. It becomes at once apparent on observing it that no harm can be done to the Earth by a plunge into the radiant mist, unless it be composed of poisonous gas, a very improbable thing. Even then the globules of gas are probably miles apart from each other."



Formamint Shields Humanity Against Infectious Disease

FOR SORE THROAT.

A Medical Officer of Health writes in the *Practitioner*, December, 1907:—"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Wulfin's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

FOR HOARSENESS.

Colonel Mapleson, the famous Operatic Manager, writes:—"For some considerable time past, various celebrated singers under my management have used your Formamint with the most remarkable results. For Hoarseness, Sore Throat, or any affection of the throat they have found your remedy invaluable. I have also used it myself with excellent results."

FOR THROAT TROUBLES.

Mr. W. Joynton-Hicks (the well known Solicitor and ex-M.P.) writes:—"I am using your Formamint tablets, and have been doing so throughout the election. I find they are exceedingly good for the throat, and they have kept my throat very much stronger than it has been during former elections."

WHAT a "Golden Age" would dawn for humanity if Science were to banish *all* Disease! What suffering would be spared, and how much happier life would become! In the struggle for success, none would be hampered by ill-health, and each could put the best of his powers into both work and play.

Though Science is still so far from realising this ideal, she has taken gigantic strides in the right direction. For example, the dangers of infection from diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Mumps, etc., have now been reduced to an absolute minimum. This is due to the discovery of Wulfin's Formamint—"the germ-killing throat tablet."

Infectious diseases are caused by *germs*—by atoms of plant-life so infinitely small that we can only see them through the strongest microscope. They are breathed out by sick people, and we inhale them from the air. Like seeds in a furrow they root themselves in the minute folds of the soft membranes which line the mouth and throat. There they have not only warmth and moisture, but residues of food which help to fertilise them, so to speak.

Quicker than thought these spores or seeds become full-grown germs; they multiply with great rapidity and infect the blood with their poisonous "toxins," which set up disease in the system. The only way to prevent this is to suck Formamint tablets, which medicate the saliva with an antiseptic so powerful and penetrating that it makes the whole mouth and throat entirely free from germ-growths and thus removes the *cause* of infectious maladies.

Cures and Prevents Sore Throat.

These harmless and pleasant-tasting tablets may also be relied upon to *cure*, with the utmost rapidity, such minor germ-ailments as Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Mouth Troubles, etc. If only for this reason, a bottle of Formamint should always be kept in the house. Remember, too, that this simple precaution will insure you against the anxiety and expense of infectious diseases—diseases which strike suddenly, and when we are least prepared.

Formamint is sold by all chemists, price 1/11 per bottle. But ask for Wulfin's Formamint, and take no worthless imitations. Send a post-card for a free sample and free booklet, "The Prevention of Infectious Disease," to A. Wulfin & Co., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.

PREVENTS DIPHTHERIA.

A Physician writes, in the *General Practitioner*:—"Since adopting Formamint as a preventive I have had 17 cases of Diphtheria reported, 2 treated at home and the remaining 15 sent to the Isolation Hospital. There were many contacts in connection with these cases who were all given Formamint for use daily, and not a single case has occurred among them."

FOR TONSILLITIS.

Dr. Kuhn, Physician to the Court of H.I.M. The Emperor of Austria, and the Private-Physician to the Heir Presumptive, writes:—"I have prescribed your excellent Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsillitis and Bad Breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in connection with Tonsillitis."

FOR THE VOICE.

Mr. Ben Davies, the famous Tenor, writes:—"I find Formamint excellent for the voice and most soothing to the throat."

Wulfin's Formamint

The Germ Killing Throat Tablet

LADIES' PAGE.

It does not seem long ago—it was in "the 'nineties"—since Miss Jane Cobden (now Mrs. Fisher Unwin), the late Lady Sandhurst, and Miss Cons were elected by the ratepayers to sit upon the London County Council, and were declared by the Judges ineligible to sit, on the ground of their sex. In the brief time that elapsed between their return and that legal dismissal, the three ladies had rendered such good service that the London County Council afterwards periodically petitioned Parliament to restore to the electors the right of choosing women as representatives. After many futile attempts, the Act of Parliament for this end was passed, and accordingly there will be several lady candidates at the forthcoming election. About one in every seven of the electors is a woman, by the way. Lady candidates are standing on both "tickets"—as Municipal Reformers and Progressives—another proof that women are not divided from men by a sex line in public questions, but differ between themselves precisely as their brethren do, thinking thus or so according to natural temper of mind and the influence of circumstances.

Miss Mason, the Senior Inspector under the Local Government Board, who is about to retire, is an illustration of the good work that women may do in such matters. She succeeded Mrs. Nassau Senior, whose reports on the condition of the children who were being brought up by the State under the Poor Law created quite a revolution in this matter. Miss Mason's special duty has been to organise the "boarding-out" system, by which the guardians send orphan and deserted children, who have to be kept at the expense of the rates, to live an ordinary family life in cottages and be brought up by foster-parents, in preference to herding the youngsters by hundreds in pauper schools. All the other great public offices have now adopted the system of employing paid lady inspectors. Twenty-five years ago, Miss Mason was the sole representative of her sex so engaged; now the Home Office alone has over seventy women inspectors (chiefly administering the Factories Acts), and the Board of Trade, the Board of Education, and most local bodies employ ladies in this capacity.

Quite a feature of the receptions and dinners that the opening of the Session has called into existence is the large number of velvet evening-gowns worn. This rich-looking and gracefully draping fabric is always much worn for matronly dinner-gowns, and by all married women, even youthful ones, for smart afternoon-gowns in the colder season of the year; but it is only since the manufacturers discovered how to make velvet so supple and comparatively light in weight as it is now that it has become so popular for wear at those big receptions, where everybody must stand up for a great part of the evening. A gorgeous gown was that worn by the young Duchess of Roxburghe; it was Princess-cut, in Venetian red frisé brocaded velvet, with copper embroideries, and having corsage draperies and sleeves



A SPRING TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

This coat and skirt for early spring wear show the new length for coats and one style of the draping used for some of the new skirts.

to the elbow of gauze in the same tone; the raised design was a large floral one, and yet the dress had no effect of heaviness. Crow's-wing blue velvet was donned by the Countess of Kerry, and many similar velvet Princess dresses were worn by young Peeresses and other well-dressed youthful matrons.

Gold and silver transparent tissue is, however, the most fascinating material for the evening frocks of the moment. It gives a sense of brilliance, which, if duly toned down by draperies of transparent material or abundance of lace, is at once striking and pleasant to the beholder. Lady Burton had her dress of silver tissue veiled by a deep tunic of black chiffon, which, in its turn, was embroidered with long lines of silver, and ended in a wide design of the same shining bullion at the edge. Lady Denman wore gold tissue with a long tunic of openwork embroidery in the various metallic tones; and Lady Ludlow's gold tissue gown was softened by abundance of creamy lace. There have been many successful gowns seen in shot Ninon, also; and the open net or lattice-work embroidered with pearls, bugles, or other beads, is very effective as a tunic if worn above a shot-silk or soft satin dress. It is a beautiful period for evening-dress.

It is surely a preposterous decision that a baby a month old carried in arms in a taxicab must be paid for as an extra person. This decision has been asked for and obtained by the Cabdrivers' Union in the Brompton County Court. The Judge thought that the wording of the existing cab regulations supported the claim. If so, it is probably due to an oversight, for nobody but a cabdriver would consider it reasonable to call a small child, weighing less than a good-sized parcel, an "extra person" to be charged for, and the fact that the Cabdrivers' Union has supported such a claim is a sad proof that the new cabdriver is, like his predecessor, unreasonably greedy. It is presumably the evil result of the tip system. Why should one pay anything extra over and above the fixed price to a cabman any more than to a grocer's shopman or an omnibus conductor? Why are not the wages of the workman, in the one case, as in the other, paid by the employer and charged by him to the public in his fixed prices for the service rendered? Such an arrangement is the more honourable for the worker and keeps him in a better frame of mind for his work, as well as being the fairest for the person engaging the service. The unpleasantness of having to tip a cabman is minimised by the taximeter making it clear what amount is "tip" and what the charges authorised by law; but still the system is unpleasant, especially for ladies.

Influenza is at its height as the spring comes on, and all means for strengthening the constitution should be adopted. "Wincarnis," which is a combination of extract of meat with a high-class wine, is considered a good support and strengthening tonic, taken daily in small glassful doses, and, of course, it is a very delicious form of treatment. FILOMENA.

What are Microbes?

What is an Antiseptic?

By D. WATSON, L.D.S., Ph.C., R.C.S., Eng., Lon.

Many people have the most ridiculous ideas about microbes. Some imagine that millions and millions of infectious germs float in the air of towns, only waiting for some man to inhale them that they may devour him as a delicacy. Others do not believe that these "new scientific inventions" exist at all, and therefore never think of taking even the simplest hygienic precautions.

The truth, as is generally the case, lies between these two extremes. It has been indisputably proved that a great many human maladies are occasioned by these tiny creatures—and particularly some of the most dangerous maladies, consumption, typhus, cholera, plague, diphtheria, and others. For this reason it is desirable that everyone who wishes for a long and healthy life should be careful about what he has to do with these enemies of the human body, and should see how he can best arm himself against them. To encourage people to do this is the aim of these few notes.

As the illustrations show, microbes have different forms. Those that resemble short, thick, round logs are called bacteria (1). Longer ones of more slender shape are named bacilli (2). Cocci have the shape of bullets. Vibriones and Spirillæ have a spiral form (3). Spirochætae are long and twisted like corkscrews (4). The long thin threads which microbes use as oars are named Cilia (5).

The multiplication of microbes takes place in the following manner. Each one as soon as it reaches a certain size divides into two. These two new microbes either separate or remain near each other in some particular pattern, so that colonies, or patches, or groups of them arise. Among the cocci we distinguish groups shaped like a bunch of grapes—Staphylococci (6); or like chains—Streptococci (7); groups in pairs—Diplococci (8); and groups formed like a bundle—Sarcinæ (9).

We know that all microbes, and particularly the microbes that produce disease (pathogenous microbes),

require for their food damp animal or vegetable products. They cannot live on air. They are very sensitive to cold, and cleanliness is a thing they hate. Warmth, and particularly that of the blood (98.4 Fahrenheit), which they find in the mouth, is their element, and the mouth is their favourite dwelling-place. An impure mouth, in which decomposing substances are to be found, is a regular microbe-nest, in which whole generations of them are bred and flourish. Here they settle in diseased gums, and in hollow teeth; and thence proceed into the brain cavity, into the inner ear, into the salivary glands, into the lungs, and even into the blood.

Most of the microbes that cause diseases are passed from one person to another, generally in the small portions of saliva, which, in clearing the throat, coughing, speaking, or sneezing, are scattered in the surrounding air, and are then caught in the nasal passages of other people. Among the diseases that are spread in this way by the scattered saliva we must name, as the commonest, influenza, diphtheria, inflammation of the lungs, tuberculosis, leprosy, and plague; to which may probably be added scarlet-fever and measles. Infectious saliva of this sort must be particularly expected from impure and uncared-for mouths; for it can never be too often repeated that an impure mouth is an Eldorado for microbes, and a positively ideal breeding-place for all kinds of them. In such a mouth are to be found their favourite temperature of 98.4 Fahrenheit, moisture, and organic substances (remains of food) such as they require for their nourishment. It is much to be regretted that neither laws nor morals forbid impurity of the mouth in the interests of public health. It is to be hoped that this will some day be done; but in the meanwhile, never to come within three steps of a man with an impure mouth is a rule of self-protection to be observed.

But that is not always possible. So we must arm ourselves against the unavoidable microbe as well as we can. To do this is in one way simple, because (except in the case of wounds) there is only one principal entrance into the body—through the mouth and throat. We must therefore so prepare our mouths that the microbes may not be able to flourish in them.

This can be effected only by destroying in the mouth the nutritive substances on which they live, and so starving them to death. This is called antiseptic cleansing, and the substances used for this purpose are named antiseptics.

Many germs, and especially those which destroy the teeth, flourish only upon fragments of food, and furnish the acids in the mouth which are so deleterious to the teeth. Other injurious microbes, and especially those which cause the most dangerous diseases, attach themselves particularly to the excretions of the tissues of the mouth when these tissues are unhealthily disposed.

For this reason it is absolutely necessary that the remnants of food, and the excretions of the tissues should be removed with a tooth-pick, brushing and rinsing. But most important of all is regular rinsing of the mouth and teeth with an antiseptic mouthwash. (Hollow teeth should be stopped by a dentist.)

When we consider how long all these facts have been known, the general neglect of regular antiseptic cleansing of the mouth seems almost incredible. It is impossible to repeat too often that the mouth should be rinsed with an antiseptic mouth-wash at least twice daily. Of all known mouth-washes Odol is the one which most perfectly complies with the demands of modern science for a rational care of the teeth. And it is before everything else to be insisted upon that the daily cleansing of the mouth must be effected by a fluid preparation. Cleansing with tooth-powder, tooth-paste, etc., is altogether insufficient, as the places where fragments of food generally remain, behind the back-teeth, and in holes and cracks of the teeth, etc., are not touched. On the contrary Odol can penetrate everywhere, and arrests the processes which destroy the teeth. It is also known to be a trustworthy antiseptic preparation. The asepis (freedom from putrefaction and fermentation) of the mouth and teeth results from a remarkable property which Odol possesses, and which causes it to be absorbed by the tissues of the gums, and in the hollow teeth, and so leaves in these places a sort of antiseptic store, which remains active for hours. In consequence, everyone who uses Odol every day takes the greatest care of his teeth and mouth that scientific discovery has up to the present time made possible.



1. Bacteria.



2. Bacilli.



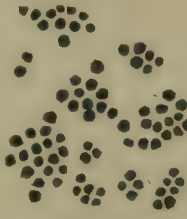
3. Spirilla.



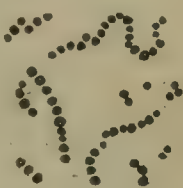
5. Cilia.



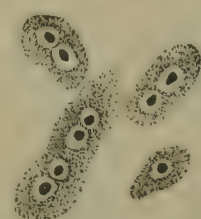
4. Spirochæta.



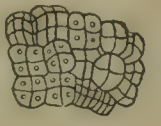
6. Staphylococci.



7. Streptococci.



8. Diplococci.



9. Sarcinæ.

Happy Childhood

The happy child is always the healthy child—robust and vigorous. It is not merely a question of weight. Nature's law is that the FITTEST—not the FATTEST—shall survive. Mellin's Babies are always fit, because Mellin's Food—as digestible and nourishing as breast milk—provides the right nourishment.

Mellin's Food

is absolutely free from starch, requires no cooking, and is prepared instantly. It is perfectly adaptable to the needs of infants from the hour of birth. Order Mellin's Food for your baby to-day.

Mellin's Tubeless Bottle prevents baby drawing in air, and measures right quantity of food according to baby's age. Easily cleansed. Ask your Chemist for it.

A Free Sample of Mellin's Food together with a most useful book, sent free on request.

Please Mention This Paper.

MELLIN'S FOOD, Ltd.,
PECKHAM,
LONDON, S.E.



Miss Myers, Aigburth, Liverpool.

Have you used
Sparkla Soap?



It Scours and Polishes.

—that is the idea of SPARKLA Soap. No hard work, either. Just a little rub with Sparkla, and up come your pots, pans, tins, and copper-ware as bright as new pins; and floors, tables, shelves and the like, spotless.

There is no acid to corrode, no grease to soil, no grit to scratch, nothing to hurt; only the finest scouring and polishing materials are used in Sparkla Soap.

SPARKLA

Scouring & Polishing Soap

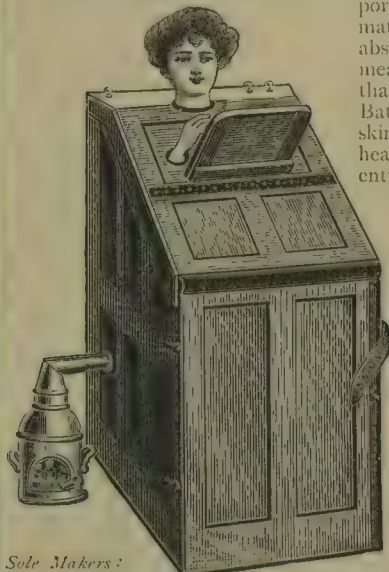
3d. and 1d. per tablet. Of Grocers, Oilmen, and Stores

1,000,000 prizes, value £160,500, for those who save the wrappers from Sparkla Soap. Every prize guaranteed full value. List and particulars free from your dealer, or direct from JOSEPH WATSON & SONS, LIMITED, WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

Poudre d'Amour
PRICE 1/- PER BOX.
In Four Tints: BLANCHE, NATURELLE, ROSE & RACHEL.
FOR THE COMPLEXION & TOILET
ALSO FOR THE NURSERY and roughness of the Skin.
HYGIENIC & PREPARED with PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS.
OF ALL PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c.
WHOLESALE R. HOVENDEN & SONS LTD LONDON

THE SECRET OF HEALTH

The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold, is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are Nature's provision for discharge of poison-laden matter and worn-out tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal (Hot - Air and Vapour) Baths. Soap and water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous, healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy. Physicians recommend



Sole Makers:

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd., 171, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

FOOT'S BATH CABINET

for the prevention and cure of COLDS, INFLUENZA, RHEUMATISM, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c. Every form of Thermal Bath (plain, medicated or perfumed) can be enjoyed privately in one's own room. Foot's Cabinets possess several exclusive advantages, such as efficient and absolutely safe outside heater, adjustable seat, heat regulator. The bather is not fastened by the neck to the Cabinet. Exit is easy and immediate. No assistant is required. When not in use it folds into a small compact space.

PRICES FROM 35/-
WRITE FOR BATH BOOK IS 7.

Southalls' Towels

Sanitary,
Absorbent,
and of
Downy
Softness.

Not only a comfort and convenience, at less than the cost of washing, but an absolute necessity to safeguard health.

The original invention and superior to any other's obtainable. A Sample Packet containing six towels in the four standard sizes, post free in plain wrapper for 6 stamps from the Lady Manager, 17, Bull Street Birmingham.

Southalls' Protective Apron for use with Southalls' Sanitary Towels. Very light. Waterproof, Durable and Adaptable. Needs no adjustment. Price 2s.

NUDA VERITAS HAIR RESTORER

Is not a Dye, but the Genuine Restorer; and for over 40 years has never failed to restore Grey or Faded Hair in a few days.

HARMLESS, EFFECTUAL, AND PERMANENT. Circulars and Analysts' Certificate Post Free. Sold by Hairdressers, Chemists, &c., in Cases, 10/6 each.

Wholesale Agents: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd. 29-33, Berners St. W., & 91-95, City Rd., London, E.C.

Oakey's WELLINGTON Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Cansisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

Take Care of your Complexion
During the Winter.



Is an invaluable preparation for preserving the complexion against Wind and Frost. It keeps the tenderest skin Soft and Smooth throughout exposure to the roughest weather.

Send us 3d., and we will forward you, in the U.K., a box of samples of Lait Larola, Tooth Paste, Rose Bloom, Soap, and our pamphlet on how to improve your complexion.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Dept. I.L.N., Cheltenham.

MARIANI WINE

The BEST TONIC RESTORATIVE for all cases of MENTAL & PHYSICAL BREAKDOWN.

Recommended by 8,500 physicians for exhaustion, want of energy, and general debility.

Trial Bottle, post free, 4/-, from WILCOX, 49, Haymarket, S.W.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WHENEVER public tests have offered themselves, tests upon which the full light of day, succeed or fail, must fall, Napier cars have always been put forward in the full confidence of those responsible for them that they would win through without disgrace. This confidence in honest intention and work has always found warranty, as only the other day, when a 45-h.p. (38.7 R.A.C.) Napier was subjected to one of the Royal Automobile Club's quarterly trials. This car, which has a six-cylinder engine, 4-inch bore by 5-inch stroke, and, with open two-seated body, loaded weighed 4063 lb., was driven under official observation over 105½ miles of hilly, heavy road to a petrol consumption of 19.93, or really twenty miles per gallon, equal to 36.15 ton-miles per gallon. In the thirteen-miles track test she achieved one lap at 61.12 miles per hour, and averaged 60.14 miles per hour, with a consumption of 12.10 miles per gallon. She accelerated from rest to thirty-five miles per hour in 11.75 seconds and 129.5 yards. She climbed the test-hill, one in five, at a speed of 14.8 miles per hour from a standing start.

The Easter programme for Brooklands suggests some interesting events. Racing will take place on Easter Monday alone. The Raglan Cup is for cars with engines of 16-h.p. R.A.C.



Photo. Topical.

THE PIONEER OF THE MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRY HONOURED AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS: M. FERNAND FOREST.

M. Fernand Forest, who has recently been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour, was the first inventor to construct an explosive motor. He exhibited the one illustrated below as far back as 1886.

rating and under, with stroke not exceeding 121 mm., equals 4 in. The March Handicap is for cars with 18-h.p. R.A.C. engines and over, no restriction as to stroke. Then comes the Easter Junior Private Competitors' Handicap for cars with engines of 25-h.p. R.A.C. and under. The Easter Senior event is for 18-h.p. R.A.C. and over. Two motor-cycle events are included.

On more than one occasion I have spoken with much conviction upon the utility and economy of the Reinforced Inner Tube, and of the confidence with which it inspires those who use it.

But some folks apparently hold the view that this remarkably useful tube should be employed only in covers which are nothing more than an openwork of rags, and that idea may perhaps have been fostered by the too-ambitious R.A.C. one thousand miles' and the memorable Brighton run. But, after all, this is not the way to get the best results from the tube, nor is it fair to the tube itself—hence these cautionary words. These tubes should be used in a good cover, when it is claimed a double mileage will be obtained therefrom, after which a light re-tread can be fitted, and the cover started on a new life. In using a Reinforced with a scrapped cover, judgment should be exercised. If burst, and a good tread and walls are left, then, repaired, it can be safely used with a Reinforced tube not advisable otherwise.

Sooner or later electricity will fight acetylene for supremacy in car lighting. So far as I have observed, however, the brilliancy obtainable with such electric-lighting plant as can conveniently be carried or operated on a motor-car is not comparable with that got by the use of acetylene. Moreover, lacking a cheap and cheaply driven form of generator, there is always trouble with accumulator-charging, quite balancing the preparation of acetylene generators. And with simple, clean, effective and certain apparatus like the new Blériot Generator, I am inclined to think that, of all the evils, acetylene is the least at present.

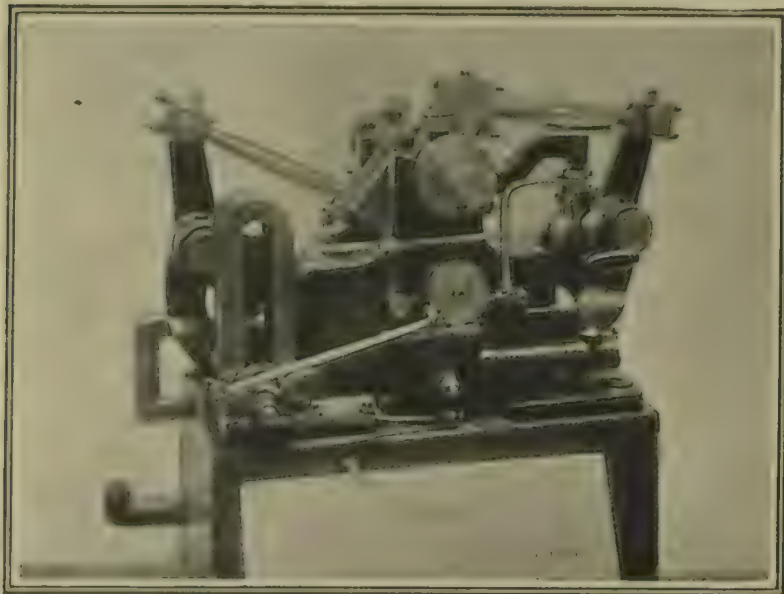


Photo. Topical.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST SPARK-IGNITION MOTORS EVER MADE: THE ENGINE EXHIBITED BY M. FERNAND FOREST IN 1886.

This motor, the forerunner of its kind, with its spark-ignition and its two pistons, was made by Fernand Forest in 1886. He is the inventor of vertical and horizontal cylindrical motors and electric spark ignition, and must therefore be regarded as the pioneer of the motor-car and the aeroplane. Like most pioneers, he did not at first reap the due reward of his early efforts, but the value of his work has now been recognised. M. Forest is still engaged in improving his inventions.



TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES WITHOUT A BREAKDOWN: MR. T. TALBOT POWER'S AUSTIN CAR.

Twenty-five thousand miles without an involuntary stop is a testimonial in itself, and it stands to the credit of the Austin car here illustrated, which belongs to Mr. Talbot Power, of Dublin. While most of the distance was covered in Ireland, the Austin has carried a party of tourists more than 2000 miles in Switzerland without a hitch, a thorough test of engine and chassis. The limousine body is the third fitted to the car, which has only once been overhauled. It may be mentioned that an 18-24 h.p. Austin car has been supplied to the Duke of Portland.

Do You Know How Many Compositions have been Written for the Pianoforte?

WE do not know exactly how many Pieces have been composed, but we DO know that you yourself can play more than 20,000 of them on the Pianola Piano. These 20,000 embrace practically all those that are worth playing, so that anyone may now have a repertoire that was never dreamt of before the advent of the Pianola Piano.

Although you may have difficulty in grasping the fact that you can at once play anything you want to, yet for your own assurance you have the enthusiastic opinion of all the World's Greatest Musicians, who testify that the Pianola Piano is a thoroughly artistic means of producing music.

No such weight of overwhelming approval is behind any other instrument whatever. Unique and indispensable features, such as the Metrostyle and Themodist, together with unrivalled responsiveness to the will of the performer, have gained for the Pianola Piano the highest place in the esteem of those best entitled to express an opinion.

The Pianola Piano is the combination of the Pianola with either the Steck, Weber, or Steinway Piano.

Don't you think that it is worth your while to know more about the Pianola Piano? You can always play it at Æolian Hall, and Catalogue "H" gives full particulars. Write for it now.



THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY,
Æolian Hall,
135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.



CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER



It is the presence of Oxygen—Nature's Purifier—in Calox that renders it so efficient as a cleanser of the mouth and teeth.

Sold everywhere in dainty metal bottles at 1s. 11d. Sample and Booklet post free from
G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd.,
75, Farringdon Road,
London, E.C.

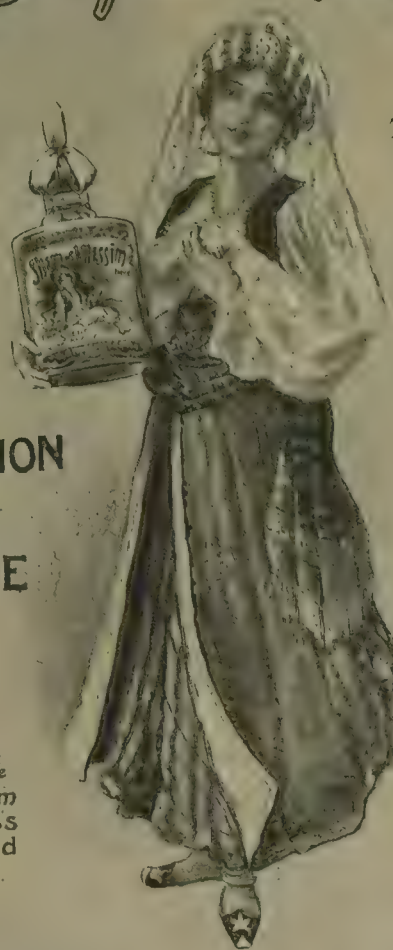
Shem-el-Nessim

The SCENT of ARABY

EXQUISITELY SUGGESTIVE of ORIENTAL LUXURY

AN INSPIRATION IN PERFUME

26 46 & 86 per bottle
Obtainable from all good class Chemists and perfumers.



SHEM-EL-NESSIM is prepared in all forms for preserving that harmony in the toilet which denotes the woman of taste. Perfume, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion, Brillian-tine, Dentifrice, Face Powder, Sachet, Soap or Cachou.
Full list on application.

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON.

The SOCIETY OF MOTOR MANU-FACTURERS & TRADERS, LTD.



SUPPORTED BY THE ROYAL AERO CLUB.

Under the Patronage of H.M. the King.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL

Aero & Motor Boat EXHIBITION,

MARCH 11th to MARCH 19th, 1910,

Both Days Inclusive.

OLYMPIA

Aeroplanes.
Balloons.
Dirigibles.
Aero Engines,
and
Accessories.

Open daily, 11 till 10, Admission, 1/-, except on Wednesday before 5 p.m., 2/6. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Cinematograph Displays.
Lyons & Co., Ltd., Caterers.

Motor Boats.
Hydroplanes.
Marine
Engines.
Marine
Equipments.



THE JOY OF CYCLING.

You who are non-cyclists—have you ever realised what it means to spin along alluring country lanes—the bypaths of civilisation—with far-stretching heath, rich pasture lands, quaint cottages and weird wayside inns to right and left. If you would know the full joy of being, get a cycle—a good cycle—a

PREMIER CYCLE

—the first, the best, the strongest, the longest lived
—the perfect expression of the union of strength and stability with lightness and fleetness.

Prices £5 5s. to £14 14s. exclusive of Juvenile Models.



Write for the Premier Booklet and particulars of Easy Terms to

The PREMIER CYCLE CO., Ltd., COVENTRY.

London Depot:— 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. | Bournemouth Depot:— 64, Holden Road.
Agents Everywhere.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID FOOD WARMER.



INVALUABLE IN EVERY HOUSE WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD SOLD EVERYWHERE.
2/6, 3/6, 5/- AND 6/- EACH.

FOR UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS THE PREMIER NURSERY LAMP OF THE WORLD.

CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHTS

are the only LIGHTS suitable for burning in the above.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID & FAIRY LIGHT CO., LTD., CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

"CRICKLITE" LAMPS, with CLARKE'S double-wick WAX LIGHTS, are now much in favour for Lighting Dining Tables, &c.

Pattern Books sent free on Application.
Show Rooms: 137, REGENT STREET, W.

Fazenda

Pure Coffee.

BEARS THE OFFICIAL SEAL AND GUARANTEE OF PURITY OF THE STATE OF SAN PAULO (BRAZIL).

PURE Coffee alone has the property of refreshing both brain and body; of increasing vitality and diminishing fatigue.

8d per ½ lb Tin

If your Grocer does not stock 'Fazenda,' write (stating Grocer's name and address) to State of San Paulo (Brazil) Pure Coffee Co., Ltd., 62, King William Street, London.

ART NOTES.

PICTURES that look well in the private apartments of the collector do not necessarily look well under the lofty skylights of a public gallery, and if the Salting collection is half a disappointment it is partly because so much of it is dwarfed by its surroundings. Small works that had their own importance when they were hung over a mantelpiece or under a mirror become insignificant in the National Gallery; even the little examples of Guardi's handiwork, which always has a certain spaciousness, look like microscopic views seen from the dome of St. Peter's, and there are dozens of little figures in the Salting pictures that seem as tiny and inhuman as the men and women of New York, who crawl the streets as you watch them from a high window in the Singer block.

It is the old problem of the pictures and the premises. Mr. Salting thought to solve it by buying, as the owner of chambers in Piccadilly, very small paintings. But very small paintings have a nature and style apart, and cannot wholly satisfy. When Mrs. Jack Gardner (if it were she), weary of her Meissoniers, banished them to her Chicago kitchen, she was but daringly obedient to an impulse that may overtake any collector of canvases in little. As a matter of fact, the average room in the average house can often offer suitable wall-space for fair-sized pictures, provided they are carefully chosen as to proportion, treatment, and shape. The fitting of a canvas to a wall should be, but seldom is, as nicely considered as the size of a dining-room table. Like your guests and your servants about your board, the eye must have room to move about and to approach your pictures, and must be neither starved nor surfeited by the subject or its treatment. How unkind it



"AN ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDER."

THE HISTORICAL DRESS CARNIVAL AT
THE PREMIER RINK, FINSBURY PARK:
THREE NOTABLE COSTUMES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.

is, to both painter and onlooker, to bring a portrait by Mancini into the close confinement of a living-room, or, on the contrary, to hang a marbled marvel by Alma-Tadema where it must always be viewed from a distance of a dozen yards instead of one!

The easel, upon which your pictures may be placed one by one, is in many ways the

fairest solution, absolving you, as it does, from the need of waiting for the Venetian "Pastoral" or the "Wilson," the "Corot" or the "Conder," that exactly agrees with your inconsiderate wall. As for the modern painter, he thinks too much of the gallery and too little of the house for which his work is destined. Few besides Mr. Lavery have followed Whistler's lead in the making of tall and slender portraits rather under actual life-size; and yet a "Whistler" or a "Lavery" of this order is the best sort of picture for a room.

Very interesting is Miss Upton's recent experiment under this head. Instead of carrying her portraits to Bond Street, she arranged them in a house of particularly graceful and delicate proportions in Westminster. Her success lies in adjusting adequately life-like likenesses of her sitters to narrow and formal surroundings, and to a particularly domesticated set size of canvas. It may be comparatively easy to paint like a master for the Palace of the Buen Retiro, but it is another thing to be a Velasquez in North Street. Nevertheless, Miss Upton has sacrificed very little of her technical accomplishment in adjusting her powers to the task she has set herself. Her ingenuity in shaping her various models to the canvas of her own invention, and in avoiding monotony, is considerable. The portrait of "Mrs. Charles Lewis Hind" particularly is full of a charm that will not expire with the longest lease.—E. M.

If evidence be required of the popularity of "Continental" Aeroplane Fabric with expert aviators, the result of the Heliopolis Meeting should provide it. Every event was won by machines fitted with Continental Fabric, and the same applies to second places also. Prizes to the value of over 168,000 francs were gained by aeroplanes fitted with Continental Fabric, while 4500 francs went to users of other material.

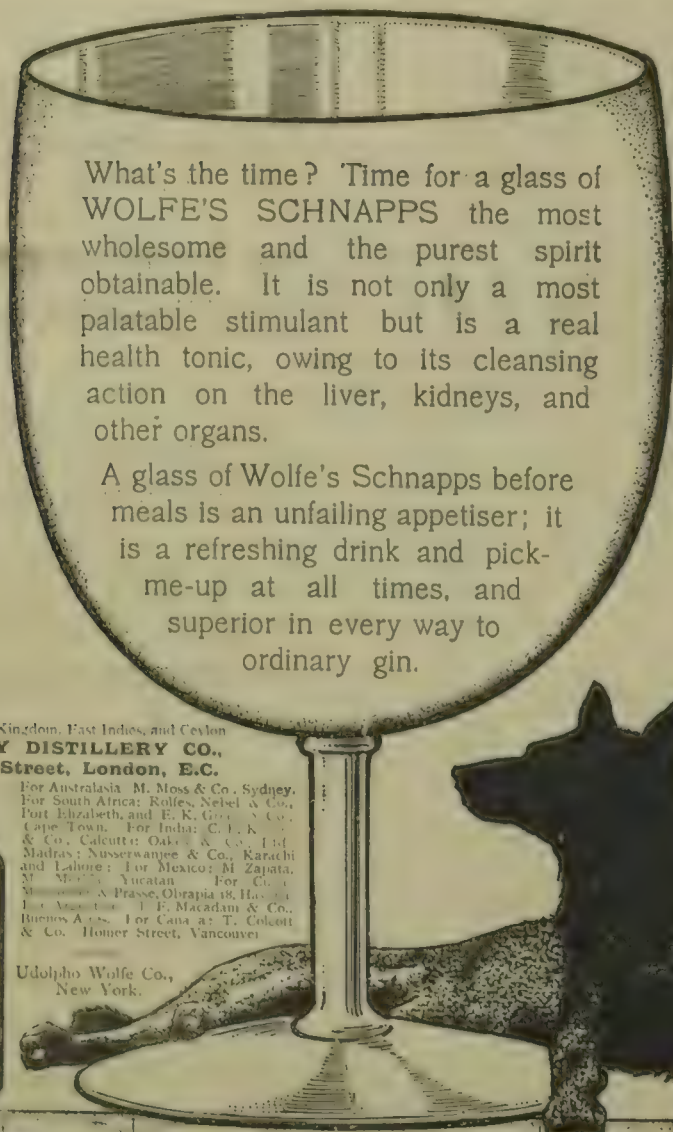


"SHAKESPEARE."

vants about your board, the eye must have room to move about and to approach your pictures, and must be neither starved nor surfeited by the subject or its treatment. How unkind it



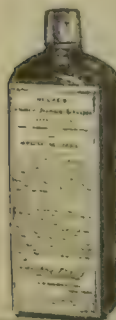
"NANA SAHIB."



What's the time? 'Time for a glass of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS the most wholesome and the purest spirit obtainable. It is not only a most palatable stimulant but is a real health tonic, owing to its cleansing action on the liver, kidneys, and other organs.

A glass of Wolfe's Schnapps before meals is an unfailing appetiser; it is a refreshing drink and pick-me-up at all times, and superior in every way to ordinary gin.

Agents for United Kingdom, East Indies, and Ceylon
FINSBURY DISTILLERY CO.,
Moreland Street, London, E.C.



For Australasia: M. Moss & Co., Sydney.
For South Africa: Rolles, Neel & Co.,
Port Elizabeth, and E. K. Grey & Co.,
Cape Town. For India: C. J. K.
& Co., Calcutta; Oakes & Co., Ltd.,
Madras; Nusservanji & Co., Karachi,
and Lahore. For Mexico: M. Zapata,
Mexico. Yucatan. For Ceylon:
Messrs. A. Prasse, Obraipia 18, Ha.
For Argentina: J. F. Macadam & Co.,
Buenos Aires. For Canada: T. Colcott
& Co., Homer Street, Vancouver.

Udolpho Wolfe Co.,
New York.

Wolfe's Schnapps

OXO

AVERTS INFLUENZA



ADJUSTABLE
CHAIRS
AND COUCHES
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

Catalogue C7,
Free

AN IDEAL CHAIR FOR RESTFUL READING.

Simply press a small knob, and the back will decline or automatically rise to position desired by the occupant. Release the knob, and the back is securely locked.
The arms extend, forming Side Tables for holding books, writing materials, &c.
It has a front detachable Writing Table and combined Adjustable Reading Desk, which is concealed under the seat when not in use.
The Leg Rest is adjustable, and when not required slides under the seat.

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd., (Dept. C7), 171, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.



ALARM SIGNALS.

Biliousness — Headache — Tiredness — Constipation — Dizziness — Torpid Liver — Sallow Skin. These are alarm signals. Don't neglect them! It is the liver which makes you look on the dark side of things. Take **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** and see how differently life looks to you. Clear eyes, vigour and cheerfulness follow their use. And they do all this gently, without griping and sickness. Try them to-day, To-morrow won't be too late. But why wait? If the Liver is sluggish the body will not be nourished, no matter what you eat.



For Headache.
For Dizziness.
For Biliousness.
For Torpid Liver.
For Constipation.
For Sallow Skin.
For the Complexion.

GIVE THE CLEAN TONGUE
OF PERFECT HEALTH.

Small pill.
Small dose.
Small price.
Sugar-coated—
purely vegetable.

Genuine package has signature—

Brent Good

WHEN
BUYING
UMBRELLAS

OR
SUNSHADES

IN IST
ON
HAVING



FOX'S 'Paragon' **FRAMES**
Look for the Trade Marks

S.FOX & CO. LIMITED with **PARAGON**

or **LAURUS** **PARAGON**

NONE ARE "JUST AS GOOD."

THEREFORE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

THE MEXICAN
HAIR RENEWER

PREVENTS the hair from falling off.
RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its
ORIGINAL COLOUR.

IS NOT A DYE.

Of all Chemists and Hairdressers,
Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

Prepared only by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.
85, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.4.

MONKEY
BRAND

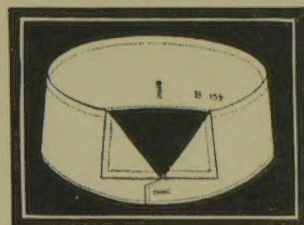
Gives a big shine for little cost. Not a surface shine only, but a clean, wholesome shine right through, and, in the case of Pots and Pans, one that you need not be afraid to cook your meals upon. There's nothing of a greasy nature in its composition, neither need elbow grease be employed to use it.

Makes Copper like Gold
Tin like Silver—Paint like New

Won't Wash Clothes

Benjamin Brooke & Co., Ltd.

M 16



ROYAL 'B' (superfine) quality, 6/11 doz.
CASTLE 'B' quality ... 4/11 doz.
2, 2½, and 2¾ inches deep.

COLLARS
that wear well

are those made of good materials. It is not enough for a collar to be all linen; it must be made of good, heavy linen if its edges are not to fray after a few washings. We use linen woven in our own factory at Banbridge — strong, tough, and almost untearable.

Collars in all the latest shapes—our own make.

From **4/11** a dozen.

May we send you our Illustrated
Price List of Collars and
Shirts, post free?

Coloured Shirts to order.
Patterns free.

Robinson & Cleaver
Ltd.

40, D, Donegall Place,

BELFAST.

LONDON.

LIVERPOOL.

SCHWEITZER'S

Cocoatina

THE PERFECT COCOA
which does NOT

constipate

Of Grocers, Chemists and Stores.

SCHWEITZER'S

Pepton

COCOA

**will digest
anything**

and is perfectly delicious.
In 1/6 tins only.

SCHWEITZER'S

Diabetes

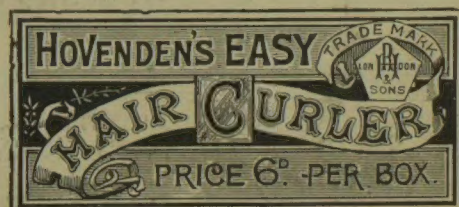
CHOCOLATE,

A Perfect Concentrated Food and Luxury
for persons suffering from **DIABETES**.

In Cartons at 1/- each.

Of all Chemists, &c.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., Ltd.,
143, York Rd., London, N.



OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

MUSIC.

AT Covent Garden "The Village Romeo and Juliet" of Frederick Delius has failed to attract, and at the time of writing, the "Elektra" of Richard Strauss would seem likely to be the mainstay of the season. It will be given seven or eight times in all. Dr. Strauss will direct two performances, and every seat could be sold twice over. This is splendid as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. To find nothing more than a moderate house for good performances that are not sensational has been the experience of Covent Garden's managers time out of mind, and there seems no reason to believe that Mr. Beecham will meet with any better fortune.

The failure of "The Village Romeo and Juliet" is to be regretted, and we cannot share the opinion of those who

find nothing attractive about it. Much contempt has been excited by the libretto, but it may be that the translation is partly to blame. Gottfried Keller's novel, upon which the story of the lovers is founded, cannot be deemed dull or obscure. Unfortunately the translator has not explained that the lovers cannot marry without their parents' permission, and as this law, so common on the Continent, is unknown in England, the action of Sali and Vrenchen seems absurd. People were wondering why they did not marry instead of committing suicide. Much of the music, in the peculiar idiom of Delius, is full of charm, orchestral ingenuity, and resource; but he contrives so to write for his singers that they frequently seem to have notes that are right out of the key. The artists worked splendidly, but if we are right in saying that rehearsals were in progress down to a few hours before the first performance, such shortcomings as were noticeable are amply accounted for.

In the past week the hundredth anniversary of Chopin's birth was celebrated. M. Godowsky gave a recital devoted to the master's work at the Queen's Hall, and Herr Buhlig, another of our greatest pianists, included several works by Chopin in his third recital at the Aeolian Hall. Signor Mancinelli directed a very fine concert by the Philharmonic Society, and M. Godowsky played the E minor Concerto of Chopin, the performance suggesting that the soloist and the conductor do not share the same form of artistic temperament.

At the Queen's Hall on Saturday last, Miss Elena Gerhardt and Professor Hugo Becker were the soloists. The former was at the top of her form and was heard to great advantage in an aria from "The Taming of the Shrew," by Goetz. Herr Becker played the 'Cello Concerto in A Minor by Schumann, the centenary of whose birth will shortly be celebrated by the

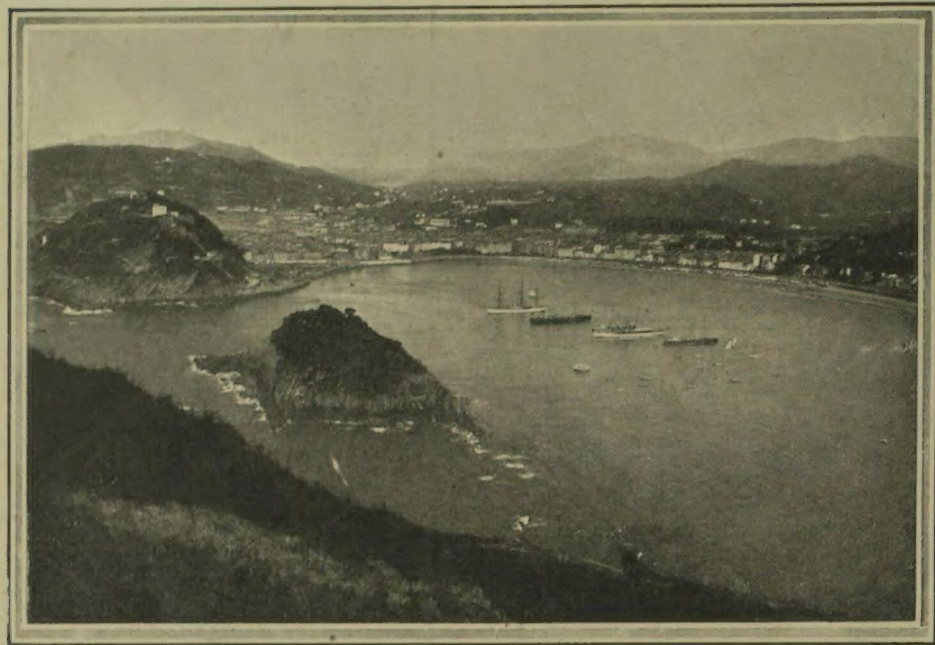


"AT YE SIGN OF YE GOLDEN LYON IN YE STRANDE":
TWINING'S TEA-HOUSE AND BANK, ABOUT 1830.

Messrs. Twining, the famous tea-merchants, are this year celebrating their bi-centenary. The above view of their premises in the Strand, as they were about 1830, is taken from an interesting booklet they have issued. The story of "Twining's" is associated with many famous names in history and literature, including Queen Anne, Dr. Johnson, and Theodore Hook.

From a Water-Colour by T. Hosmer Shepherd.

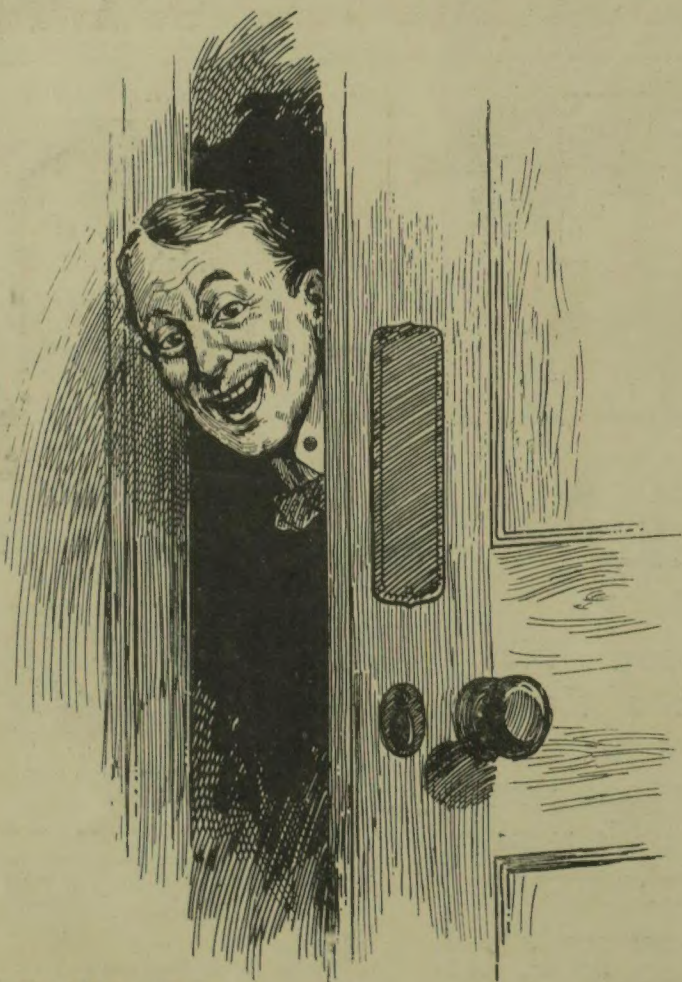
Classical Concert Society. It was a fine performance, albeit Professor Becker seemed rather too cold and restrained at times. The orchestral numbers included Saint-Saëns' splendid Third Symphony, and a wonderful symphonic poem, "Vysehrad," by that comparatively neglected genius, Smetana. Altogether, it was a splendid concert, worthy the reputation of the Queen's Hall Orchestra.



A FAVOURITE SPANISH WATERING-PLACE: A GENERAL VIEW OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

San Sebastian has many attractions for visitors, whether in search of health, sport, or scenery. It is beautifully situated on the coast near the western end of the Pyrenees, and has a mild and equable climate. It possesses a good casino, and facilities for yachting, racing, golf, tennis, football, and pigeon-shooting. The Annual Regatta of the Royal Nautical Club is an important event, in which King Alfonso takes a personal interest.

HAS ANYBODY HERE SEEN —



MY BOX OF

BEECHAM'S PILLS?



EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES
are THE Remedy for Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, or Soreness of the Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc. These Pastilles have an unrivalled reputation for their wonderfully soothing qualities for all Throat Troubles.
Made in a Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital.
Of all Chemists, Stores, etc., 1/- & 4/6 per box.
Write for Sample enclosing 1d. stamp to cover postage to
EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.,
Hanover Street, Liverpool.
Ask for EVANS' Pastilles and refuse imitations.

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

THE PREMIER FOOD OF ITS CLASS.

This is what the "Medical Times" (June 26, 1909) says of

PLASMON OATS

The finest oats grown in Scotland, combined with Plasmon—no husk, no fibre, require only 4 minutes' boiling—6d. PER PACKET.

Sir J. C—, M. D., writes:—"They are simply magnificent, and I have porridge made from them every morning."

PLASMON COCOA

The "Lancet" says: "Plasmon increases the food value enormously."

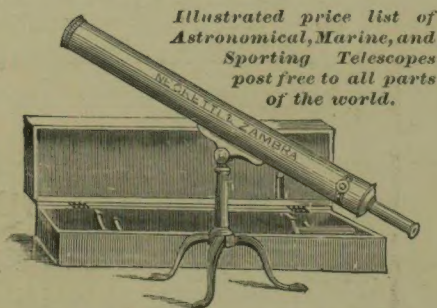
9d. per tin

PLASMON IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY

"The Feeding of the Nations" ("Truth"), post free.

PLASMON, Ltd. (Dept., B.129), Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

TO SEE THE "COMET"
NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA'S
CELEBRATED ASTRONOMICAL
TELESCOPES.



Illustrated price list of
Astronomical, Marine, and
Sporting Telescopes
post free to all parts
of the world.

The Educational Astronomical Telescope, showing the "Comets" and Jupiter's Satellites, Saturn's Rings, &c. London made throughout, from £5.

38, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Branches:

45, CORNHILL, E.C., & 122, REGENT STREET, W.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE

For Searches and Authentic Information respecting



ARMORIAL BEARINGS
and **FAMILY DESCENTS.**

Also for the Artistic Production of
Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.
Interesting Genealogical Pamphlet post free.

92, PICCADILLY, LONDON,
Formerly 25, Cranbourn Street.

Gold Seals, Signet Rings, Desk Seals, Book Plates, Note-paper Dies.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield,

Sir Morell Mackenzie,

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

Miss Emily Faithful,

The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,

and many other persons of distinction have testified to the remarkable efficacy of

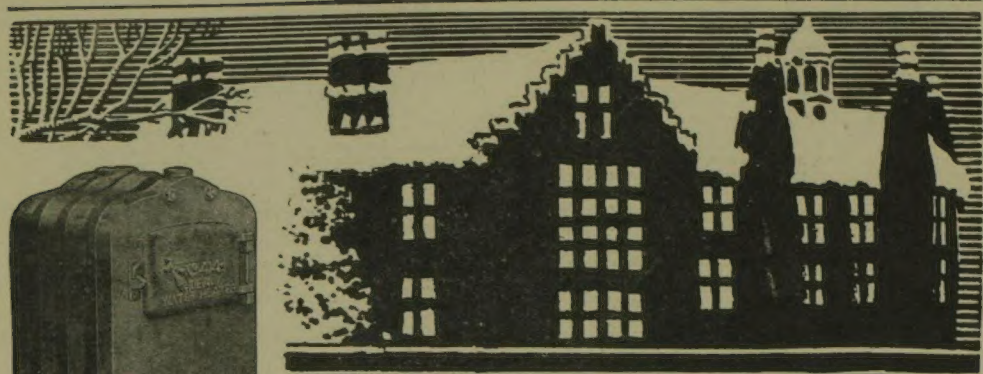
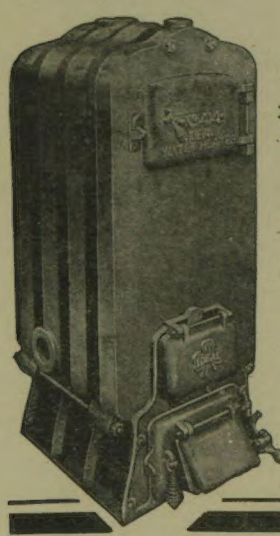
HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

Established over a quarter of a century.

Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation and without any after bad effects.

A Free Sample and detailed Testimonials free by post. In Tins, 4s. 3d.

British Depot—46, Holborn Viaduct, London. Also of Newbery & Sons, Barclay & Sons, J. Sanger & Son, W. Edwards & Son, May, Roberts & Co., Butler & Crispe, John Thompson, Liverpool, and all Wholesale Houses.

Economy! Cleanliness! Health!

Our system will give uniform heat all over your home on the same amount of fuel you now burn in one fire.

NO DUST. NO DIRT. ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSTALL.

Experts sent to advise and take particulars.

BOULTON & PAUL, Ltd., NORWICH.



"It Stopped My Cough"

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.


Allcock's Plasters

WHEREVER THERE IS PAIN, APPLY AN ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.

For Rheumatism, Weak Chests, Weak Backs, Bronchial Colds and Coughs, Aching Kidneys, Lumbago and Sciatica, there is nothing better.

Beware of imitations. Ask for and see that you receive Allcock's. Prescribed by Physicians and sold by Chemists in every part of the civilised world. Guaranteed not to contain Belladonna, Opium, or any poison whatever.

Allcock Manufacturing Co., Birkenhead, England.



Keystone-Elgin WATCHES.

DURABLE and ACCURATE.

Look for the Watch with the "KEYSTONE" Tag.

Sold by all Watchmakers & Jewellers.

Hooping-Cough

CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.

Price 4/- per Bottle, of all Druggists.

W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria St., London, Eng.
New York—Fougera & Co., 30, Beekman St.
Paris—Roberts & Co., 5, Rue de la Paix.

— A —

'PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL' SPRING TONIC

to take is the dainty Tonic, Pick-me-up, and certain cure for Anemia, IRON 'JELLOIDS.' An Avalanche of Testimony from Physicians, the Medical Press, and the Public. A delightful restorative, suitable for all, thoroughly reliable and genuine. Send a postcard for a FREE SAMPLE, and a "Treatise on Anemia," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, to

THE 'JELLOID' CO., (Dept. 1 P.D.),
76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.



BOVRIL

repels colds, chills and influenza

BROWN'S

FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, &c.

Sold everywhere, 1/12 per box

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AND HARNESS

Bought, Sold or Exchanged

Finest Stock in England. Monthly Catalogues free from:

OFFORD & SONS, LTD.,
67 George St., Portman Square, London.

"THE GUN OF THE PERIOD"

(Trade Mark Regd.)

Our Guns have been exhibited in the principal exhibitions of the world, commencing with the London Exhibition of 1862, and "The Gun of the Period" has taken Honours since first exhibited in Paris in 1878.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ACTUAL STOCK, NOW READY. SHOWING EVERY BREECHLOADER OF REPUTE.

"THE GUN OF THE PERIOD"
(Trade Mark Registered).

MOST POPULAR GUN MADE.

Special Hammerless Ejector Guns from 12 Guineas.

Hammerless Non-Ejector Guns from 8 Guineas.

THE SHOOTING OF OUR GUNS AND RIFLES HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED.

HIGH VELOCITY CORDITE RIFLES, extreme accuracy guaranteed. Doubles from £25, Singles from 12 Guineas.

For repairs, re-stocking, new barrels, etc., we have a staff of workmen second to none in the trade. Guns by other makers taken in part exchange.



G. E. LEWIS & SONS, 32 & 33, LOWER LOVEDAY ST., BIRMINGHAM.
Established 1850.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

HEERING'S

OPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY

Purveyor to the Royal Danish and Imperial Russian Courts.

